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an Col. Hobt. G. Ingersoil, and others are ex
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Fall 8 yles Gentlemen's Dress Silk, sig, and Soft Hats just received. Finest qualities and lowest prices at BARNES HAT STORE, 86 Madi-son-st. (Triune Building).

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NOVEL **ELEGANT** Chamber Suits.

We are this season showing a full line of the justly celebrated

In twenty-five different styles,

Of Mahogany, Bird's-Eye Maple, Ash, and Walnut.

The Suits made by this firm have obtained a national reputation, and cannot be equaled in this country in design, rich simplicity, and workmanship.

The ready sales we have had for these goods during the past season, have induced us to purchase the full line for the fall trade, and we think no one will dispute the excellence of our selections.

Our general stock for this season is now complete, and we cordially invite an inspection.

SPIEGEL & CO., 251 and 253 Wabash-av.,

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CLUB! Fall Trotting Meeting!

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1880, THREE GREAT RACES!

1st Race---Free for All Stallion Race, For \$1,000. Bonesetter, Hannis, Voltaire.

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Sorrel Dan, Lucy, Mattie Hunter, Rowdy Boy. During the Afternoon the Great 5-year-old Stallion, Geo. Sprague, will be exhibited on the track.

Official Pools sold at the Tremont House.

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WILL CONTINUE Day and Evening until Oct. 23. ADMISSION --- Adults, 25c; Children, 15c.

PRESIDENTIAL

Davis' Election in Maine Now Believed to Be Fully Assured.

Only a Few Towns from Arsostook Remain to Be Heard From.

Senator Conkling to Deliver His Great Speech in New York To-Night.

A Rumored Projected Coalition Between Democrats and Greenbackers in Indiana.

Ohio Merchants Take Action Regarding the Maine Election.

The Currency and Business of the Country Seriously Menaced.

Democratic Meeting Way Down in the Pine-Tree

MAINE.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY. Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna. Sept. 17.—The news from Maine Boston, Sept. 17.—The news from Maine continues to be of an encouraging nature, and specials from Augusts and Portland point to the ultimate triumphant success of the Republican ticket. Senator Blaine is more hopeful of the final result than at any moment since Monday afternoon, and in a letter to Gen. Knapp, of New York, he expresses his conviction that Davis is elected by the propiler yet. expresses his conviction that Davis is elected by the popular vote. He sent a dispatch to Garfield yesterday afternoon, which is given publicity this morning, in which he says the indications point unmistakably to the elec-tion of Davis. The only fear in his mind is that there will not be an honest return from the French plantations in Aroostook County, otherwise every possibil-ity of doubt would be removed. These plan-tations have been the hot-bed of Democratic fraud for thirty years. He considers a Re-publican victory in November a sure thing. There are only thirty-eight thing. There are only thirty-eight towns to hear from, and if the relative vote of last year is maintained Davis will have 276 plurality. Everything is looking brighter, and Republicans everywhere are taking a

more hopeful look, and are full of anticipations of a final happy result.

DAVIS PROBABLY ELECTED.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 16.—Returns received from 418 towns, a considerable part official, six the following vote: Davis, 70,935; Plaisted, 60,637; Nyc. 177.

Dayis ahead, 1,479.

There are yet eighty-one towns and plaintstions to hear from, which voted last year as follows: Davis, 2,427; Smith, 1,738; Garcelon, 1,982; Fusionists, more than Davis, 1,313. If these eighty-one towns and plantations have voted the same as last year, Davis is elected by a majority of 166.

have voted the same as last year. Davis is elected by a majority of 166.

The constitutional amendments are doubt-less both adopted.

PORTLAND, Sept. 16.—Returns from five plantations and the small town of Somerset, on the remotest upper waters of the Kennebec, were received additional this morning. They give Davis 193 and Plaisted 191. Last year Davis had 136, Smith 152, and Garcelon 52. This is a Republican majority of 2 this year against a Fusionist majority of 67 last year.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A special to the World from Bangor says: Among the dis-patches received by Mr. Plaisted to-day was

the following:

New York, Sept. 16, 1888.—Accept my congratulations on the glorious result of your campaign. It will inspire our friends with confidence and strengthen them in the preliminary battles which remain to be fought elsewhere, and which need all of our forces.

W. S. HANCOCK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—At the National Republican Committee headquarters in this city the election of Davis over Plaisted is claimed, upon the basis of a dispatch from Maine, which states that Davis' majority will

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The National Democratic Committee has just received the following dispatch from Portland, Me.: "Three hundred and sixty-four towns give Plaisted 65,995 and Davis 67,328; Republican majority, 1,883. In 1876 the same towns gave the Opposition 55,882; Republican, 70,497. Republican majority in 1876, 15,115; Repub-

Republican majority in 1876, 15,115; Republican loss since 1876, 13,277. The 120 towns not yet heard from gave a considerable Democratic majority in 1876. There is no doubt of Plaisted's election, For Congress, the contest between Lindsley and Philbrick is close and doubtful."

New York, Sept. 16.—W. H. Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, says: "Latest information is to the effect that Plaisted has a clear majority of somewhere from 500 to 1,500."

Plaisted has a clear majority of somewhere from 500 to 1,500."

DAYIS GAINING.

AUGUSTA, Mc., Sept. 16.—Twenty-three additional towns in Aroostock abow the following result: Davis, 1,345; Plaisted, 1,124; Nye, 2; scattering, 12.

In the same towns last year Davis had 1,228; Smith, 631; Garcelon, 373. Davis gains over all in these towns 9 votes.

There are still twenty-eight towns and plantations in Aroostock to be heard from.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 16.—Fifteen additional towns in Penobscot Countygive Davis 236: Plaisted, 641. Last year davis, 307; Smith, 552.

Ten additional towns in Aroostock give Davis 309; Plaisted, 264; scattering, 13. Republican majority, 42. Last year Davis had 144; Smith, 181; Garcelon, 76. Fusion majority, 37.

THE VERY LATER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—At us Republican headquarters to-night Col. Hoker received the following dispatch:

ADBUSTA, Sept. 16.—Davis is cotted unless the French towns on the Northen border overwheim us by illegal votes. The ufficial returns are not yet received from them. We have sains enough from other towns to overcome their majorities of last year and several hundred to spare by expert returns.

Secretary Republican Sate Committee.

At the Democratic National headquarters the report was: 364 towns.—Inisted, 65,995; Davis, 67,838.

GREENBACK REJOLOGICS.

Davis, 67,88.

Washington, D. C., Sept E.—The following congratulatory address has been issued by the Executive Committee of the Namonal Greenoack Labor Party: The treenbackers of "down East" send encouragement and nope to their brethren of the far West. Our victory in Maine surpasses expectation.—straight Greenback Candidate for Governor and two or three Greenback Congressmen, with the Legislature. The party of Soion Chase is victorious over the combined vote of hard-money ispublicans, and Bourbon Democratz. We fought against great odds, and won. We had the opposition of the party in power, well disciplined, and splendidly officered. We were handlessed with the nominal support of the lancock men, as they had no ticket. I sen as some would steal the livery a Heaven to serve the devil in, so some of the Democracy of Maine—their own party having failen to pieces—lent our ticket their support if hopes to usurp the credit of our victory. The Democrats were badly divided, many voting against us. The Greenbackers also are entired to the victory, and will run a straight Electoralitiest.

Let us prose the fight with newcourage. Maine has demonstrated the strength of our cause, the popularity of our standard-bacers, the coming dislateration of the Bourbon Democracy, and their final surrender to the despised "rag baby."

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 15.—This afternoon's Post-Dispatch prints the following:

Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 15.—This afternoon's Post-Dispatch prints the following:

New York, Sept. 16.—To Joseph Pulitzer: Your telegram received asking what lithink the effect of the Maine election will be. I think it will lead to a pure and efficient administration of public affairs, to the burying of sectionalism, the cemeating of the Union, and the perpetuation of representative government. But, instead of permitting us to relax our labors, it imposes the necessity of increasing them. To resist the desperate efforts of our opponents, harder work than ever is required of our friends for the crowning victory.

W.S. HANCOCK.

TILDEN'S REVENGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—It is now known in private circles here that the very narrow escape of Congressman Reed in Maine was owing to the fine hand that Tilden and his barrel played in the game, Reed was a member of the Potter Committee, and pursued Tilden with even more than Yankee persistency in connection with the cipher dispatches and other engines of reform which Tilden brought into play. The claimant was annoyed at Reed's cunning and energy displayed at this work, and quietiv waited for a chance to get even. That chance came last week, and Tilden secretly sent \$20,000 into Reed's district, with instructions that every cent be used to defeat Reed. How near he came to accomplishing it is now known, for Reed's majority is less than 100. He counted on fully 1,000 majority, and was the most surprised man in the United States when it didn't pan out. However, it is the Democratic plan to contest his seat, and if they hold the House Anderson will undoubtedly be admitted to his seat, and Tilden will be revenged.

BUTLER'S MOUTH AND MONEY BARREL OPEN.

BUTLER'S MOUTH AND MONEY BARREL OPEN.

It has leaked out here through private sources that Ben Butler had much to do with upsetting things in Maine. When he went there he took a square look at the situation with his straight eye and circumnavigated it with his revolving eye, and concluded that Maine was his meat. He sent B. Bradbury to Judge Abbott and other rich Democrats in Boston to raise the inancial wind and swell the campaign fund. They would not give a cent. "No." said Ben, "those fellows are opposed to having the Democratic party larger than the number of the Federal offices. So they won't help us Greenbackers and Fusionists." Thereupon he put \$20,000 of his own money into the campaign pot. It is now sure that Butler will go to Indiana, and that he has a little spare change left which he will put into the campaign fund, and also make Hancock speeches.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The speech of Senator Conkling, to be delivered at the Academy of Music Friday night, is looked for with increasing interest. Apparently everybody wants to hear it, but, unfortunately, not more than 6,000 people can possibly enjoy that opportunity. The Central Campaign Club having charge of the meeting first printed 6,000 admission tickets. These were exhausted the first day, and 4,000 more had to be printed. These have been distributed, and the cry is still for more. Not one man in twenty-five who applies for a ticket is able to obtain one, and there is consequently much disappointment and grumbling. Every effort has been made to accommodate the public, but the means at the command of the Committee are entirely inadequate to meet the lemand, and they have been compelled to give up trying to do so. It is seldom, if ever, that a political speech has been looked forward to with such absorbing interest as this one, and the man and the occasion will make t the event of the campaign. Proof slips of the speech have aiready been furnished o some of the newspapers in this city. It is upwards of seven columns in tength, ad will occupy more than two hours in its delbery. It is said to be an elaborate presentation of the principal issues of the campaign, and to be fully equal as an oratorical effort and as a vigorous argument to anything the Senator ever delivered. Sena-

A BUSINESS VIEW.

been received to enable the Convention to go to work at once, and Thomas M. Nichol, Sec-retary-elect, left here this evening for Chi-cago, where he will open headquarters imnot even keep record of the clubs of their State. It is the intention of this movement State. It is the intention of this movement at once to secure a compact list of clubs, and then marshal them into such county and State organizations as will make them available at any time as a means of direct communication with the masses of the people. The main object of the Convention was to select a National Committee and empower it to do this work. Franklin MacVeagh says an excellent committee has will be called within a few days; but the work of systematizing the club organizations will be prosecuted without delay. So far from being in hostility to the regular party organizatious, this scheme has had the approval of both the National and Congressional Committees, and all the State Committees have promptly responded to every request for information and cooperation. The plan of work, he says, is practical, and it only remains for an efficient committee to carry it into operation.

ANOTHER PRODIGAL.

AUSTIN BLAIR COMES BACK.

Special Disputes to The Chicago arabuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—Col. John M. Scovel, of New Jersey, who has been stumping for Garfield in this county, has just received the following letter from ex-Gov. Blair, of Michigan, who left the Republican served stripe. The Grapley movement and has party during the Greeley movement and has since, until quite recently, acted with the Democrats. The return of this distinguished

Democrats. The return of this distinguished prodigal to the party of liberty and progress, which he did do much to organize and perpetuate, will be hailed with gladness by every man who opposes the turning over of the Government to those who attempted to destroy it. The letter is dated Jackson, Mich., Sept. 8, and proceeds:

Your suggestion as to evancelizing the Democrats is a wood point. As the Bihiopian cannot change his skin neither will the Democrate leopard change his spots. We have tried, some of us, very long to harmonize the Democracy is State-sovereignty and nothing else. Ever since 1872 the Democrats have been traveling back to their old tradition, and finally they have left us no alternative but to go back or give up the convictions of a lifetime. Like yourself, I felt compelled to go back to the Republican party, for, after all, that party holds the flag of the Union and liberty in its hands.—liberty which needs to be guarded by power, and if it may make blunders is faithful to principle. I thank you for your very kind expression. Yours traly,

INDIANA.

GREENBACKERS AND DEMOCRATS.

Aprecial Bispatch to The Unicago Tribusas.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—The Greenback leaders indignantly deny that any arrangement has been made or is pending which provides for the withdrawal of their Gubernatorial candidate, Milton Gregg, in favor of Mr. Landers, on condition that Mr. Byfield, Democratic candidate for Congress, shall withdraw in favor of the Greenback nominee, Dr. De La Matyr. Yet it is believed that such negotiations are pending. The friends of Mr. Landers, who originally favored the indorsement of De La Matyr,

MICHIGAN.

A RALLY AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—The Repu

ILLINOIS. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—Republicans of the four townships of Dry Grove, Allen, Oak Grove, and Dale, lying just west of Bloomingron, held a raily to-day white was one of the most successful and enthusiastic campaign meetings of the year. It was held in a lovely grove, four miles west of the city on the Peoria road, whose thick foliage gave ample protection from the sun. The weather was fine. Two stands had been erected and seats prepared for the multitude. Early in the morning the hosts began to assemble by wagon and carriage and rail, special trains running from Farmer City and Pekin, and making regular trips to this city. A mounted company in niform came from White Oak, accompained by thirty-eight ladies representing the States and a buxom and fair Goddess of Liberty. A delegation in uniform was present from Stanford, and Shirely, and other points. The meeting at once resolved itself into a basketplenic, and everybody enjoyed the day. At least 4,000 persons were present. The crowd was one of the best natured, happy, and orderly ever assembled in Central Illinois. The Hon. D. C. Smith, Republican candidate for Congress, spoke two hours in the forenoon, his speech being an able and temperate presentation of the political situation and an argument for the continuance of Republican rule. He was followed by the Hon. Lawrence Weldon, of this city, who was introduced by Ira Rowell, Chairman. Mr. publican rule. He was followed by the Hon.
Lawrence Weldon, of this city, who was introduced by Ira Rowell, Chairman. Mr.
Weldon, who was one of the leaders in the
David Davis movement in 1876, is taking active part in this campaign. His speech was
one of the most eloquent and effective ever
heard here, and captured Democrats and Republicans allike. Speeches were also made
by Capt. J. H. Rowell, of this city, and O. C.
Sabin, of Saybrook both of whom made
telling addresses.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT FORRESTON.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT FORRESTON.

House. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Garfield and Arthur Club of this place, and was a grand success. Col. Wilcox is said to be one of the best speakers in the State, and his speech last night fully demonstrated the assertion. For over two hours he held his vast audience spell-bound, while his eloquent and burning words carried conviction to every honest heart. He made a scathing and bitter review of the Democracy, and "fiaunted the bloody shirt" because the principles now at issue, as the Democracy, and "fiaunted the bloody shirt" because the principles now at issue, as the Democrats themselves declared, were the same as Lee and Jackson fought for. He showed, by the Congressional Record and Treasury reports, that the charges against the Republican party were false, and by the same token that those against the Democrats were true. Unbounded enthusiasm prevails among the Republicans, and the Colone's eloquent speech is the topic of conversation everywhere. The Democrats had a poleralising here last Saturday, about fifty men and women, and as many boys, being present; and the Republican meeting last night was such a brilliant success compared to theirs that the Democrats feel migety blue over the comparison.

CEDAR RAPIDS.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 18.—The Repu

Votes were never before counted down sclose there. Lists of voters, showing idst how matters stand all over the State, fave been made out by both parties. These show that he Republicans have a clear majority. The precautions that have been taken against the importation of voters from Kentucky with make it next to impossible for the Democracy to gain anything by this, their usus successful resort. The only thing that each elip them out will be to raise a vast sum of money and come in a day or two before election and actually buy a large number of votes. This can probably be done, under the miserable Election laws of the State, it case the money is forthcoming. Mr. Barnur has been out to Indiana himself, and is convinced that, nothing else will win The odds are against him it now standes, and he knows. There is a pause in the aggressive portion of the contest for the present, and there can he no doubt but the money business is what contenaplated."

"Are the Democrats pretty flush will money this year?"

"Never so much so. They

ARE BAISING VAST SURES

W YORK, Sopt. 13. 1890.—The Board declared a quarterly dividend of N.T., payable Nov. 1, at the office of the soft of record Sept. 28. For the payers of NOTICE. T. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL, LT STE. MARIE, Aug. 300, 1881.

GOSSAMER COATS
Ladies' Circulars, etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
R. T. WHELPLEY,
Bi and 13 lake-8t.

ourse, that settles the whole matter, can be no offices given if there are offices. The various men who have the offices will keep their own countuse they do not desire to have it und that they have been sold. If the successful, they trust to some important of the successful the successful

AISING VAST SUMS OF MONEY. is another value in getting men to ute in this way: They then have a interest in the success of the ticket, rk much harder for it than they otherould. It is astonishing how men will hemselves to be sold in this way; but e full of hope, and really seem to work lyes up into a belief that the party will an example of the seem of the seem to work lyes up into a belief that the party will are the seem of the seem of the seem to work lyes up into a belief that the party will are the seem of the seem of the seem of the seem to work lyes up into a belief that the party will are the seem of the s

pt. Henry has been in Indiana a good and is well posted on the situation . He affirms that nothing but an undue orrupt use of money can now defeat the blicans.

MAINE DEMOCRACY. OCEATIC MEETING IN THE PINE-FREE TE SPEECHES BY EX-GOV. GABCELON A REBEL BRIGADIER.

DA REBEL BRIGADIER.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribunc.
RK BRACH, Me., Sept. 8.—On my way end of my journey I saw everythe end of my journey I saw everyhuge posters announcing a Demomass-meeting and grand picnic at York
for to-day. Among other speakers
r. Garcelon was advertised. I had a
liy to see the man who had the auto attempt the theft of a State Governand therefore decided to attend the
ag. It was held in a beautiful grove
long Beach. Approaching the grounds
ed long lines of wagons, and people
ng about them, and booths for the sale
es, gingerbread, candy, cider, pop, and about them, and booths for the sale, gingerbread, candy, cider, pop, and the scene was very animated, being by dances, and an occasional roughbis-fight. The crowd consisted of farmers, their wives, sons, and ers. They took more interest in the part of the entertainment than the l part. Doubtless a dual character en to the affair to save it from fallven to the affair to save it from fallflere may have been 1,500 people preshe grand stand was draped with Naflags; and to the right, in front, a
lag was suspended, bearing the
Hancock and English, with this
"Law, not despotism; ballots,
onets." I presume the motto was
by some cowardly Democrat who
alna a vivid impression of the horror
dshed he felt in 1854 while on his way
ada to escape the draft. The stand
unied by a brass band from South
c, and a glee club in uniform from
d, and a few seedy-looking individuals,
d to be distinguished. About 400
men, women, and children—come audience.

Alluding to Gen. Garried, he said, with a supervisition a large scrap-book, rest thing I caught was an alleged extrom the Methodist Quarterly Review or of restricting suffrage, which the pronounced "sufferage," Having rally denounced the sentiment, withpearing to reflect that he was slapping on the more directly in the fuse tricting negro suffrage, he proceeded if rom a lecture of the Rev. Joseph remarking that he (Cook) was no doubt this country by the Hothschilds to the positional of the country by the Hothschilds to storm and the country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail the country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm of the country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm off mail this country by the Hothschilds to storm of the country by the Hothschilds to storm of t

nen appealed to the poor to oppose the loch, and to resist their attempts to bribe them. He then investigated himself on the utilities of bribery, and made the following whitewashing report. Said he: "I never can bribed in my life; and, if anybody attempts to bribe me, so help me God, by the termil I will level him to the ground!" laving made this very emphatic but rather provived peroration, the incorruptible Todd etired, seized his gripsack and scrapbook, ashed off the platform, and sneaked away hrough the crowd, in evident fear of an tempt at bribery on the spot.

EX-GOV. GARCELON ras introduced. He is tall and thin, has a ligh but very narrow forehead, and tragging locks of white hair. When he age to the front he clasped his hands over is stomach, or the place where his stomach ught to be, and looked very like a clergy-san about to invoke the Divine blessing. From his pious mood he was roused by bree very finit cheers and a tiger—which counded like the dying wail of an exausted tomcat—from the glee-club. Then he band played, and the gree-club are three more sickly cheers. This rought the Doctor to a realizing sense of the uty of the hour, and he proceeded to defend inself from the charse of having attempted, and failed, to steal the Government of the tate of Maine. He labored for nearly an our over the worn-out details of the sad flair,—details with which the whole country and failed to steal the Government of the tate of Maine. He labored for nearly an our over the worn-out details of the sad flair,—details with which the whole country are familiar. During his speech there were onnes of a fight in the distance, and half the udlence gratefully seized the opportunity to end of the prosy old man by running away, are led to the prosy old man by running away, are not a specific to the hands of a pack of coundrels.

The meeting was spiritless, and, during the all to the poor disgraced old man, there was

coundrels.

The meet tool in the hands of a pack of coundrels.

The meeting was spiritiess, and, during the alk of the poor disgraced old man, there was larger of an utter collapse. Finally he sat lown and sucked his fingers, while the hand layed "Yankee Doodle." Then "The Starbangled Barner!" was performed, and at the onclusion of "Hall Columbia," the third size, the ex-Governor took his fingers out of its mouth and smiled a sickly smile.

There was an expression of pleased surries in the audience when the Chairman ose, beaming with delight, and announced hat he was about to present

A REBRE BRIGADIER,

and did present Gen. Waddell, of North Carbina. The General came forward,—a handoma, middle-aged man, of vain and pompous aspect, full to the brim of assurance, not to say impudence. He stood regarding the indience in silence, while three cheers were alled for and given with a will, "for the Rebel Brigadiers; how do you like my ppearance." There was actually a Copperned yell of delight, and cries of "Good!" Bully for you!" etc. He commenced gloomity, alluding to the overcast sky as typical of the misfortunes which rest upon his dear fouthers land. "But," said he, "the sun will shine again. The day of jubliee is commit, alluding to the overcast sky as typical of the misfortunes which rest upon his dear fouthers land. "But," said he, "the sun will shine again. The day of jubliee is commenced grown that any our fellowountryman. I love been weighed in the misne and found wanting." He proceeded:

I am a stranger, but I am your fellowountryman. I love been weighed in the misne and found wanting." He proceeded:

I am a stranger, but I am your fellowountryman. I love your hills and rocks; hey are as dear to me as any art of our common country." Then, norder further to reassure his andience, he aid: "I am not vituperative. I come to offer you the right hand of fellowship, and I want you to graspit." Having assured his undience of entire forgiveness for the part.

"They didn't do ft!" And then, deliberately, in a satirical tone: "If they had had no help, the War would have ended sooner and in a mighty different way." As he finished this centence, his face was convulsed with an expression of baffled race impossible to describe. He went on: "Democratic Union soldiers are called Rebeis. If I were a Democratic Union soldier, and were told so, I'd knock the words down the throat of the man who dared to utter them"! As he uttered this hypothetical defiance, his face

a Democratic Union soldier, and were told so. I'd knock the words down the throat of the man who dared to utter them?! As he uttered this hypothetical defiance, his face blazed with fury. Again he said: "Perhaps the Republican party saved the Union. I don't know." They've kicked us out of the Union, and, kicked us back again. They've kicked us so much that we don't know where we are." These expressions of doubt about the existence of the Union, and of the attitude of the South, were emphasized with a tone of scorn and hate.

The Rebel Brigadier alltided to Butler, and in that connection said: "The Republican party was a great party once, but nearly all its great leaders have gone over to the Democratic party."—referring doubtless to Butler, and Doolittle, and Trumbull. "Were I a Northern man," he exclaimed, "I should be ashamed to fear the Solid South. But the South is solid, my friends,

AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

It's solld in self-defense for local self-government," "Who made the South solid," he exclaimed; and answered his own question: "The Republican party"! "Fifteen years ago," he proceeded, "if the Republican leaders had possessed wisdom and magnantimity, they could have divided the South." As he warmed to his subject, he grew more malignant and more impudent. He denounced the carpet-baggers—most of them, as he well knew, being Northern soldiers—with the utmost violence, characterizing them as "thieves, scoundrels, and robbers." "They rob bed and plundered us of \$172,000,000; my own State they robbed of \$17,000,000, "he exclaimed. "A carpet-bagger." he added, "will steal the nails out of the shoes of a kicking mule." He exhausted the whole vocabulary of vile epithets in venting his spleen against the neighbors and friends of his audience; for it must not be forgotten that the men whice tried to live in the South after the War were average Northern men, no better nor worse than the men soldense, and the exclaimed. "The reason," he proceeded, "of the ixtorrance of the Southern whites is the fact that the c

whites have been driven into the Democratic party by the outrages of carpet-bag rule.

"Now, as to these threats in the event of Hancock's election," the General went on; "he is as sure to be elected as the sun shines, and don't you forget it; and

HE IS GOING TO TAKE HIS SEAT, and don't you forget it." After exhausting his own malignancy, the Generals adopted a more cunning role, endeavoring to prove that the South couldn't control the Government if it would. He declared that there is no such thing as a Rebel debt, and exhibited a \$2 Confederate States note, payable two years after the declared that there is no such thing as a Rebel debt, and exhibited a \$2 Confederate States note, payable two years after the declaration of a treaty of peace, to prove that the debt never could hature, and hence that it never could be paid. He read the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and declared that that enactment cut off every description of Confederate claims. On the subject of Slavery, he said, with a sureastic and scornful accent; "When the Abolitionists of New England get ready to reestablish Slavery in the United States, they ean't ram it down the throats of the South with a ten-foot pole."

It was evident throughout his harangue that Gen. Waddell took an especial delight in heaping every insult he could think of upon New England people, that is to say, the people to whom he was speaking.

Aluding to Gen. Garfield, he said, with a sneer: "I've no charges to make against him. I do not desire to Indulge in abusive epithets." This after having staked for an hour in a brutal, bullying strain of coarse insult which a self-respecting audience would have resented with hisses. But the Democracy of Maine, and Indeed of all New England, are.

A PARCEL OF DOUGHFACES

State of Vermont, and then inquired, with an air of triumph: "What would you think of me if I should go nome to my people and repeat these stories as an evidence of the semi-civilized state of society in Vermont?" He had the andselty to explain the origin of the Kn-Klux as a measure of self-protection to which the white people of the South were driven by the organization of the legroes into so-called Loyal Leagues, bound by a horrible oath. He did not say that the negroes committed any erime, nor that the Kn-Klux were innocent of crime, but left it to be inferred that the Loyal League of blacks threatened the whites with extermination, and that the latter became Ku-Klux for self-protection! And this menstrous lie was thrust in the faces of a New England audience without a blush of shame.

"LET THE PAST BE FORGOTTEN," said the gentle Waddell. "We have suffered under a storm of malignity and incalculable robbery for fifteen years, and during all this time we have been stretching out our hands for peace." Then he dropped a moment into a pathetic strain, saying: "Soldiers of the North, you went home to happy homes, while we went back to kiss ragged children." And then, staring out into the middle of the throng at an imaginary soldier, he addressed him, saying: "My soldier friend, if the questions which caused the War had been submitted to us, we could have settled them." It did not seem to occur to the ex-Rebel General that this remark was something below nonsense,—for the questions which caused the War were submitted to the Rebel and the Union soldiers, and they did settle them. Did they? That is the question. Gen. Waddell evidently thinks not, and he is not afraid to say so, away down here in the State of Maine. He is not afraid to express a doubt on the question; Did the Republican party save the Union? And this doubt is what the Presidential election of 1880 will settle.

ARKANSAS.

AREPUBLICAN COUNTY—THE REBEL FLAG

ARKANSAS.

A REPUBLICAN COUNTY—THE REBEL PLAGE IN A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER. To the Editor of The Chicago Tromas.

Hor Springs, Ark., Sept. 13.—The Republican of this city and county made a clean sweep at the election last Monday. The Democrats did not get even a Constable in the whole county. Mr. Nichols, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, received 1,426 votes, while Lindes, the Democratic candidate, received 484 votes,—leaving Nichols a majority of 949 votes.

The Daily Telegraph, the Democratic organ of this county, is the paper that, on the 23d of August, displayed the flaunting "Stars and Bars." On that day the Democrats had a rally in this city; and, to give tone to the occasiou, the editor of the Telegraph inserted in his paper a cut of the Rebel flag; which fact produced such a sensation throughout the North. The editor came out the next day with an editorial in which he tried to smooth it over, stating that the flag was inserted through a mistake of the foreman; but really he made the matter much worse than if he had not tried to correct it. Gen. W. P. Walsh—Republican candidate for Presidential Elector from this district—tells me that it could not possibly have occurred by mistake, for the type on which the paper is printed was bought new in 1867, and what on earth did they want with a Rebel flag at that time? The mistake part is too transparent, and will not stand a close analysis. Gen. Walsh managed to obtain about fifty copies of the paper, which he sent North. Several other persons here also sent copies of the paper to the same section; which made many of the Democrats here fearfully wrathy. Some of them even threatened to ruin the business of the persons who sent the papers North.

HANCOCK THE MARTINET.

March, 1916, wen success to command of the Army of he success the troops to ahed all overcoats and send that to the rear, as it was expected that a hove outle be made up the Valley. The arm, was composed of the Sixth, Eighth, and Nhauenth Corps, which Gen. Sheridan he previously so successfully commanded. Proviously so successfully commanded to the Sixth, Eighth, and Nhauenth Corps, which Gen. Sheridan he previously so successfully commanded. Proviously so successfully commanded to the surface and not found wasting, and whe Hancock came in command he treated then he raw recruits. One of the regiments of h. Nineteenth Orps was the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Veteran Infantry, of which Col. Love, now of the regular army, was the commander, and Dr. Hutchins Regimental Surgeon. After Hancock took command he at once showed his authority by ordering knapsack drills. Old soldiers know what that means in the field. A Thibunk reporter yesterday ran across Mr. D. S. Taylor, a War veteran, who is well-known as a larrer real estate owner at South Chicago, and whose office is in the Ewing Block. Mr. Taylor was a member of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York, and, unfortunately for Gen. Haucock, he kept a diary during the entire time that he was in the service. Strange though it may seem, he has no unfavorable criticisms in his record, except of Gen. Hancock.

Said Mr. Taylor "As near as I can recollect Hancock took command of our army about the list of March, 1865, succeeding Gen. Sheridan. He came to us within a very short time after our successful campaign under Gen. Sheridan, when we were victorious at Winchester, Cedar Creek, and other important battles. We were all veterans, and Gen. Emery commanded our corps. Hancock made himself very unpopular by the orders he issued immediately upon taking command. He ordered us to throw off our overcoats he issued immediately upon taking command. He ordered us to throw off our overcoats he issued immediately upon taking command. He ordered us to throw off our overcoats he

magnificent officers, and very popular with their men."

Mr. Taylor's diary of the 18th of March Mr. Taylor's clary of the 18th of March says:

We received an order for inspection this morning at 8 o'clock. This hour was fixed upon by Gen. Hancock so as to include the men who came off picket, and were on duty last night.

"Such a thing was unheard of," said Mr. Taylor. "The men who had been on picket duty the night before were always allowed to rest the next day."

His diary for Tuesday, the 21st of March, says:

His diary for Tuesday, the 21st of March, says:

After having had our company drill this morning, orders came for the old pickets to drill again in the afternoon. I couldn't see it, so I went to the Captain and got excused.

On the 23d he writes:

This has been an exciting day in camp. We had our first knapsack drill. The regiment was ordered to fall in for knapsack drill this morning. The boys fell in, hat without their knapsacks. Then there was great excitement, and it was a long time before any of the men could be got to put them on. About one hundred men, nearly one-third of the regiment, wore put under guard, and the rest of the men put on their empty knapsacks and fell in for drill. Brigade drill was ordered for this afternoon, but owing to the rain we went into quarters. It was bleak, cold, windy and rainy all day. The privates who were put in the guard-house have been released from arrest, but the nou-commissioned officers are to be tried by a court-martial for refusing to drill with knapsacks.

On the 34th he writes:

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—It has been boasted in Central New York that Gen. F. E. Spinner is a convert to Hancock. The following extract from a letter just received from him by the Hon. John W. Vroom, of Herkimer, dated Washington, Sept. 10, is the old "watch-dog's" answer to the slander:

On my arrival here I heard the rumor that I had abandoned the patriotic Recubilcan party, at whose birth I was present and whose infancy and growth I had watched with the tenderest and fondest affection, and which has the cleanest record of any party that ever existed in the country, and had gone over into the ranks of a party whose record, if it has any except a negative one, is made up from all the grades of political misdemeanor from treason itself down to legislative obstruction of all measures tending to the welfare of the country. Fieft the Democratic party, not in the Fremont campaign, as stated in the Herkimer Democratic party, not in the Fremont campaign, as stated in the Herkimer Democratic party was largely due to treasonable threats loudly attered by Democratic party was largely due to treasonable threats loudly attered by Democratic hat had, by the set of a Democratic Congress, been devoted to freedom, they would break up the Union. Can any one who knows he believe that I would again join the Democratic due to the threatening of which I had left lift. For Gen. Hancock I have the hishest personal regard. He and many other right-thinking Democrats did their whole duty fearlesly and manually for the preservation of the life of the Nation, which the great majority of that party sought and fought to destroy. But these patriotic Democrates are in a very small minority in their party. It is safe to predict that scarce a dozen such will take seats in the next Congressionar and success the voice of these, should the Democratic party succeed to the control of the Nation, which he preservation of the life of the Nation, which the great majority of that party sought and offense the flag of our Note of the Challen of the Challe

the Brigadier, "Then he postured strace of ly and considently, and said; "Tun on of this county, is the paper that, on the Robel Brigadiers; how do you like my paramee." There was actually a Copper of yell of delight, and cries of "Good" Cally for you! Call, the countered global paramee." There was actually a Copper of yell of delight, and cries of "Good" Cally for you! Call, the countered global paramee." There was actually a Copper of the Robel flag; which fact produced such as ensation throughout the North. The Willisman of the Robel flag; which fact produced such as ensation throughout the North. The Cur Republican friends see the half in which he tried to smooth it over, staing that the flag; which fact produced such as ensation throughout the North. The collection of the wall"; and in a sepalchraic came out the next day with an editor in which the tried to smooth it over, staing that the flag; which fact produced such as ensation through as the matter much worse than if he had not the matter much worse than if he had not the matter much worse than if he had not the state of our common country." Then, order further to reassure his audience, he year of our common country. Then, order further to reassure his audience, he year of our common country. Then, order further to reassure his audience, he was the matter and the paper is printed was the paper is printed was the paper in the paper is printed was the paper in the paper is printed was the paper in the paper in the paper is printed was the paper in the paper in the paper in the paper is printed was the paper in the paper in the paper in the paper is printed was the paper in the paper i

proper to state that the appointment and its moval of the Hospital Steward, drugstet, and other hespital attendants, were made by the Colonal of the regiment, not by the Irrade Commander. True, Gen. Hancock id censure Dr. Castleman on account of the sword presentation affair; because it was notorious in the brigade that the sword was procured by means prejudicial to good disipline, and not redounding to the honor olthe Doctor.

As to the feneral's profanity, it will be conteaded thatse knew the power of certain words,—that is fact, he did swear upon occasions which might have provoked more saintly men than he, when the obtundity of stupid officerswas astounding. Still, since "our army in Flanders" carned its reputation, profanit; has not been unknown to soldiers of bon hirsh and low degree, Indeed, if I may lwn the soft impeachment, in very truth the are occasions when only "works to the effect" will carry conviction home to dimant minds.

Ignoring the "fish story," and accepting the statements if the several cases of seeming severies but rather to Gen. Hancock's desire to maintip the efficiency of his men and to avoid hipriless of his troops by the enemy. If we were ever in fact cruel to his men, of which over a year's service under his command gave me no knowledge. I should regard an error of the head, not of the hear.

But it need it be defied that Gen, Hancock's was a rigit disciplinarian, and that he regarded disciplinarian in the saying that raw troopsrequire persistent, perhaps severe, drillingly bring them up to this high test; and, as diffling is fatiguting, Hancock's men were doubless often fatigued. Still, we can afford be don't had don't have a fine the highest office within the gift of the Nation, and forwhich he has shown no special fitness. Or the other hand, it is the settled only the should be against the present great contest does not he between the parties they represent a sale from spe

WHO IAJ, HARRIS WAS.

To the Enter of The Chicago Tribune.

PETERSBURG, Ill., Sept. 13.—Your Lafayette, Ind., correspondent, under date of the 5th inst., gives an account of English's challenge to fight a fuel to "one Harris, of Illinois," and asks what time Harris served in Congress, and from what district. The Harris referred to sas Maj. Thomas L. Harris, of this county Olenard, who served in the Mexican War as Major in the Fourth Illinois Volunteers. He was a brave man, and served with distinction at the siege of Vera Cruz and the bad je of Cerro Gordo, and other engagements, in ill the close of the war. In 1843 Maj, Harris, who was a stanch Democrat, defeated Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield, the Whig nomlines, for Congress. In 1850 finstiasystemen by Richard Votes, afterwards Governor of Illinois. In 1854 Maj, Harris in turn beat Yates, and in 1855 and 1858 Harris was successively returned to the Lower House of Maj, Harris was a man and isos Harris was successively returned to the Lower House of Land. Harris was a man of much more tian ordinary ability, was re-ognized as a distinguished leader of his plant, and was the idol of the Democracy of his dis-trict. He died, of consumption, some three or four weeks after his reelection in 1888.

DEMOCRAFIC DISCRIPTIONS.

To the Educe of The Chicago Probas.

Chicago, Sepis. B.—Although it be offensive to cvery "true American to see the prejudices and distinctions which characterize the inhabitants of the different mars of Eurone displayed in the political for the country, and which by being recognized and pandered to, are kupt alive by political parties, he must yet desin it more improper and a source of great danger to republican covernment when he sees one of, the read political parties of the Nation controlled and operated by a hingle race to the exclusion of all others. Such is the Democratic party, which, for the sake of effect, makes prefered and operated by a hingle race to the exclusions of secondary in the controlled of the English, German, Scandinavian, Folish, or other races to places of inportance, where dustiness of the party in the best of the English, German, Scandinavian, Folish, or other races to places of inportance, whereas dustiness of the party in a ridiculous mineral, has they are also in the management of its affairs and exercising to missend those whom the provential exercising to missend the exercising the missend the exercising the missend the exercising the missend those whom the provential exercising to missend the exercising the the e

ratio state Committee dividing the least of Illinois is entirely without found ion, neither of us having ever talked upon the object with any person, and, further ore, would not consent to anything of the least of Anore, would not consent to anore, would not consent to the find. There are but three members of the Executive Committee, and the other one is R. W. NELSON, C. G. DIXON. SA + CINOTES.

MORE DEMOCRATIC MONEY FOR MAINE.

Special Dissaled to In Charge Tribune.

New York, Sept. 18.—Among the rumore leating about among politicians this morn New Yors, Sept. 18.—Among the rumors floating about among politicians this morning was one to the effect that in response to a request from the Democratic State Committee for contributions, a number of Wall street prokers contributed a large sum of money with the understanding that this money should be used for the purpose of purchasing votes in the larger cities of Maine, and that thus the early returns would show large Democratic gains, and thus depress the money market for speculative purposes. It is also said that the first dispatches sent out, claiming large Fusion gains, were a part of the prearranged program.

ST. hours, Sept. 15,—At a Greenback mass-meeting to-night George M. Jackson, one of the party orators, created a decided sensation by charging that Gen. Hancock had sought the Greenback nomination on a ticket with Butler: Mr. Jackson's statement, and he emphatically affirms it, is this: In passing through Louisville last February he had been invited by Col. Bianton Duncan, his relative, and then an active Greenbacker, to visit him. While the latter's guest he wisit him. While the latter's guest he had been urged to engage in a movement for the nomination of Hancock and Butler by the Chicago Greenback National Convention. This proposal had been acclined with the remark that Hancock would not accept such a nomination, to which Blanton Duncan responded that he had received from Hancock a letter offering to accept such nomination if tendered, and produced a letter in Hancock's own handwriting. The speaker read the letter, which was found to contain a specific agreement to accept.

NOWTH CAROLINA AND FLORIDA.

New YORK, Sept. 14.—Thomas B. Keough, of North Carolina, in an interview, said the Republican campaign in North Carolina was advancing very prosperously, and he believed that with a fair count the result in North Carolina will be as much of a surprise to both parties as the first returns of the election in Maine on Monday were, but the shoe will be on the other foot. Mr. Keough has just returned from Florida, the vote of which State, he thinks, will be given for Garfield and Arthur.

FIRE RECORD.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 16.—Yesterday Columbia. Brazoria County, one of the oldest towns in this State, was laid in ashes, it being the first fire that visited it in forty years. Every business house is in ruins. The fire was incendiary, and began in the grocery store of R. J. Smith, about the centre of a row of buildings on Front street, composed of old dry wooden houses, and burned like a fiash. The total loss is \$122,000. There was no insurance because of high rates, there being no fire department. The town is a total wreck, and the majority of business men are completely ruined and many of the oldest families homeless. Once the fire was started all efforts to stay the flames were utterly futile, and but little furniture or goods were saved. It was here that the first newspaper was published in Texas, in 1834.

SENS F AT BERLIN, WIS. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—This morning two large oranberry warehouses and the store of Carey Brothers, of Berlin, were burned by incendiary fires being set in three places. The warehouses were filled with 1,000 barrels of berries. Losses on berries, 88,000, besides several thousand empty boxes. Insurance on the entire property, \$16,000.

The alarm from Box 33 at 9.30 last night of the larm from Box 33 at 9.30 last night of the larm from Box 33 at 9.30 last night of the larm from Box 33 at 9.30 last night of the larm from Box 33 at 9.30 last night of the larm from Box 33 at 9.30 last night of the larm from Box 33 at 9.30 last night of the larm from larm from

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

McGregor, Ia., Sept. 16.—A destructive fire occurred at Lime Springs, Ia., last night.

A storehouse and four stores were burned, Loss, \$20,000.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

A Shock Reported at Red Wing, Minn.

Statements of Those Who Pelt It—
No Great Damage Bone.

Special Dispate to The Chieses Telluss.

St. Paul., Minn., Sept. 16.—A Red Wing special to the Pioneer Press says: "Last evening about fifteen mindless past 8 a slight aboek of earthquake was felt here. M. A. J. Mescham, Assistant Cashier of the Goodhue County Bank, felt the shock in the bank office. This bank is located on Third street. When he went home his family said they heard the shock. His residence is about half a mile from the bank. The shock, as he describes it, was not very heavy, but sufficiently so to make certain that it was an earthquake. Mr. Hoard and Mr. Webster, on Third street, also heard the shock. Mr. E. W. Brooks' people, also about half a mile from the bank above mentioned, felt the shock quite plainly. Mr. and Mrs. Condit, who at the time were calling on Mrs. Brooks, also felt it. They describe it as a waving kind of motion, not serious but unmistakable. Other people describe the shock, and state that it rung doorbells and shook up the crockery in different parts of the town in a very lively manner."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Arrived, the Dominion, from Montreal.

New York, Sept. 10.—Arrived, the City of New York, Sept. 18.—Arrived, the City of Limerick, from London, and the St. Georgia, from Glasgow,
QUERNSTOWN, Sept. 18.—Arrived, Erin, from New York,
London, Sept. 17.—Steamships Manitaban, from Montreal, and Belgenland, from New York, have arrived out.

Trom Montreal, and Belgenland, from New York, have arrived out.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch is The Oricago Tribuna.

Springpield, Ill., Sept. 18—A certificate of organization was to-day filed with the Secretary of State by the Ministerial Relief Association of the State of Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago. The corporators are Travel, Bascom, Lathrop Taylor, C. A. Towle, Chirles Caverno, J. C. Armstrong, R. A. Chillia.

Ostrich Farming in California.

I am about stricting an ostrich farm in the San Joaquin Valleys. One must start in with good birds; poor birds are like scrub cattle. Then, also, the right kind of farm, with plenty of good feed and water, is necessary. Then, with a certain amounty sumption, one need not fail.

Ostrich farming, carried on properly, is very profitable. Algood feather bird will produce from 30 to 315 worth of feathers every cisht months, and the breeding birds will nest four times nor specification to the pair on an average of twenty offices each time, which are worth, if the old birth are good once, 33 to 350 at two weeks quit, then, as they advance in age they also advance in value. The cook bird does nearly all the hatching, and can assually cover twenty-two ages. All above that number laid by the bot are hatched, in an incubator; the period of incubation is libitally forty-two days.

Br. Franklin on the Changles.

Mr. Branklin on the Changles.

Two Louisville Men Quarrel Over the Possession of a

Strumpet, When One Gets the "Drop" on

and Kills the Other.

Coffey, hat night, shout twenty minutes after 10 o'clock. Coffey is a cigar-maker by trade, and has been engaged at the cirar factory of O. F. Baker, of New Albany, for a number of years. The affair resulted from a dissension over the affections of a woman named Lillie Huff. Coffey, who is alleged to be her seducer, nad fived with her for a number of years. A previous quarrel occurred in Dan Clark's saloon, corner Floyd and Lafayette streets, and Dudley was ejected from the saloon. The parties, however, met shortly after on Lafayette street, hear Preston. Dudley, who was in Conspany with two men named Hill Jackson and Wrench James, stepped out of the street and started towards Coffey with the remark, "Watch me kill the some of a book of the street and started towards Coffey with the remark, "Watch me kill the season. The parties were then about afteen feet apart. Coffey instantly drew his revolver and fired the fatal shot. Dudley recied, walked up the street a short distance, and drupped dead at the door of Blanche Sloan's bagfilo. Coffey escaped and evaded the police authorities until this morning, when he was arrested at the time of his arrest he was at work at his former post of duty, at G. F. Baker's cigar factory. Lillie Huff was arrested on a charge of being accessory to the crime. Both cases were continued, and Lillie Huff was placed under \$300 bond.

Lillie Huff was placed under \$300 bond.

MISSISSIPPI JUSTICE.

DE KALE, Miss., Sept. 18.—Arguments in the case against Virgil and Houston Gully for killing Gilmer began this morning. The argument for the State was opened by the Hon. H. R. Ware, of Jackson, Miss., who made a foreible presentation of the prosecution's case. He said the proof against Houston was not so overwhelming as that against Virgil, and in presenting the case against the latter argued that the witnesses for the defense ought not to be believed.

S. M. Meek and Thomas H. Woods argued the case in behalf of the defense. District-Attorney Thomas S. Ford closed the case for the State.

The trial has progressed quietly. The only thing of fresh interest to those attending the trial is a letter received by Henry J. Gully, postmarked and dated Goshen, N. L., threatening death to him unless he leaves Kemper County, and pledging the "honor and bravery of the young men of the North to avenge the death of Unitsolm by wiping out the entire Gully crowd."

At 1 o'clock p. m. the jury returned with a verdict of not gullty.

A DISAPPOINTED MOBILISON

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16.—The American's Guthrie (Ky.) special, received here at 1 a. m., says that the mob which started to Springfield last night to lynch the six negroes still supposed to be in the Springfield Jail, nalted at 7 o'clock at the place where Bell and Jameson were hanged, where they were forned by 100 more. They had about concluded to go to Springfield for the prisoners, when a messenger arrived announcing the negroes had been removed to Nashville. This interristed them almost beyond control. The other part

A DESPERATE CHARACTER. BATTER CREEK, Mich., Sept. 16.—A hard Barrer Cress, Mich., Sept. 16.—A hard character named Daniel Kelley was arrested to night for the robbery of the house of Mrs. Newberry. He fought the officers desperate-ly, and Officer Rogers received a bad out over the face, but fortunately the prisoner was disarmed of his revolver before any one was shot.

DEFALCATION.
HOSESPALE, Pa., Sept. 16.—William Smith, of the firm of Furname & Smith, merchants of Damascus, Wayne County, Pa., has disappeared, and is a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000. Forname is ruined, and soveral firms at Cochecton, N. Y., lose largely. Smith is believed to have used the money for stock speculation.

SHOT.

GALVESTON, Sept. 16.—A News special from Dallas says: "Rob Harper, attacking James Thompson with a knife, was shot and instantly killed by the latter, pear Boisdarc Island."

CANADA.

A Contract Signed for the Building of the Canada Pacific Hallytay—Fechilar Immigration Documents Put Forth by the Minister of Agriculture.

Special Dispatch to The Catego Tribune.

Morrigal, Sept. 16.—The Gazetic publishes a cable dispatch this morning, understood to be from Sir John A. Macdonald, stating that all previous statements of an agreement having been signed with a syndicate for transferring the Pacific Railway were premature, but the dispatch announces that a contract has been made by the Government with English, and French, and American capitalists, subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliament. No details are given but negotiations are aboutely complete, and Parliament will be put in passession of the fullest particulars before it is asked to commit the Dominion to the contract.

To the Editor of The Catego Tribuna.

Scorstown, Quebec, Sopt. 10.—As your readers are doubtless aware, there are strenuous efforts being put forth by the Government of the Dominion of Canada to attract immigrants from Europe, and especially from England, Scotland, and Ireland, to occupy their Northwest territory and help build their Pacific Railroad. The Hon, I. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, takes official charge of this department. From his Bureau comes all the immigration literature that is scattered broadcast over the world. He was recently charged by his political opponents in Canada with accepting a bribe from Brother Jonathan, because pamphlets by him ostensibly in the interests of the Canadian Northwest contained flanding advertisements of the American free grant lands. The humiliated Minister promised that anch a blunder would not be repeated, but in a new issue that afterwards appeared a map was given showing several states of the Union and only an insignificant attrip of Canada. His friends becamentained, feeling uncertain whether he was really acting in Uncle Sam's interests or haboring under the disadvantage of never having received the elements of a primary education. states of the Union and only all missignificant strip of Canada. His friends became alamed, feeling uncertain whether die was really acting in Unice Sam's interests or hooving under the disadvantage of never having received the elements of a primary education. Most Canadians are really ashamed of having such a man a Minister of the Crown and a monther of the Queen's Privy Council. Those of your readers who take an interest in Canadian politics would be amused by an article which appeared lately in a elever little comic paper called Grip, and poblished in Toronto, Canada. It was headed "Canadian Statesmen in London." Sir John A. Maedenald, Premier of the Dominion, is represented as presenting the Hon. Mr. Pope to the Queen. Her Majesty inquired if that person was really a Capinet Minister in Canadias. When answered by Sir John that such was the case, alter applied, cheerfully: "Your don't mean to say so. Dear me! I should never have thought it."

The Hon. Mr. Pope, however, has a certain amount of mative cuteness, in spits of his uncouth looks and want of book learning. He is turning the tables upon his opponents who blamed him for working in the interests who blamed him for working in the interests. The Mewfoundland Government's objection to hold in his case, as the crew of the Moor Casilia were lise fishing, and had only taken ten or a dozen squid.

CASUALTIES.

burg Railway ran into the rear of train. Thirteen cars were thrown from the

burned.

Sr. Jean Port Joll, Ont., Sept. 18.—In a coinsion on the inter-Colonial Railway, Onductor J. Goznow, was killed. A fraint train was badly damaged.

Aurona, Ill., Sept. 18.—Last night at about 9 o'clock a man named Frank Lynen attempted to board a freight train while a state of intoxication. He went under the wheels, and had both legs and one handen off. His home is at Fairfield, Conn., but lately he has been employed at Plano, ill. Lynch speaks of haying a wife and child. His age is about 33 years.

Danyinger, Ill., Sept. 18.—John Snoom, a

Admian Mich. Sept. 16.—Clark Daly a former freight conductor, now employed in the Lake Shore yard here, was caught between the bumpers while uncoupling two freight cars last night and fearfurly crushed in the abdomen. His recovery will be a miracle.

that another negro charged with complicity in crime was captured near Adama Station to day and will be tried by the lynchem to night.

Special Directs to The Chicago Tribuna.
KANSAS CEEN, Mo., Special 10.—Daniel 16. Farland, an employe of the Kansas City of ment Works, was killed and horribly re-gled by two freight trains on the level in the eastern portion of the city at an early hour this morning. The man jumped from

the eastern portion of the city at an early hour this morning. The man juraped from one train and fell, striking his head on the rail, leaving him insensible, and a train coming from an opposit direction ran over him causing instant death. He was a Sectionman, without family, and came to Kansa City from Chicago about three months aga.

MINE EXPLOSION.

Portsyning Sept. 16.—An explosion of sulphur occurred this morning at Hecksher & Co.'s Kohinoor colliery, near Sheuandeh, Pa., by which Bichard Freshe, inside toman, John Hurraves, fre boss, and William Manutes, Dennis Coogan, and John Coogan, miners, were seriously, and Frank Temple, miner, slightly, burned. The men have all been taken out of the mine except John Coogan, who was no doubt fatally injured.

A CONTRACTOR'S DEATH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Col. John G. Clark, the bridge contractor of Baltimore, who was in Paterson, N. J., on business, was walking on the track of the Eric Railroad resterday, near the depot there, with Watts Cook, President of the Passaic Rolling-Mill, when Clark was struck by the Newark train making a lying switch, and was almost instantly filled. Cook narrowly escaped the supe fate. Clark leaves a family in Richmond.

SURVIVORS OF THE VEHA CEUE DISASTER.

New York Sept. 18.—O. P. Silva, a Braillian, and Ranhael Arrue, of Cuba, passangers on the ill-fated City of Vera Cruz, arrived in New York to day from Jacksonville. Arrielost his wife by the Vera Cruz disasted Statements by both have been published.

STEAMER ASHORE.

SAY FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Empire City, Ore., says: The steamer

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Empirer City, Ore., says: The steamer Quickstap went ashore yesterday during a thick fog at the mouth of the Countil River. She is supposed to be a total loss. No lives lost.

SAN AFTOMIO, Tel., Sept. 16.—Flooding rains are again passing over this section gome streams are higher than during the re-cent freshet.

ANOTHER FISHERY OUTRAGE Newfoundianders on the War-Pade Special Dispatch to The Catcage Tribunt.

Boston, Sept. 10.—Another fishery outrast is reported by the schooner More Castle, which arrived at Gloucester this morning on Wednesday, Aug. 4, when suchored set Job Cove, shout one unite west of Conception of the Marting Bay, Newfoundiand, for the purpose of recuring bait, after purchasing of the native 18,000 squid at 60 cents per 100, Capt. Nameleft the vessel in a dory to go in search of more baft, having learned there were some for sale in a neighboring cove. During he absence the crew attempted to catch a fair squid with Jigs, when the vessel was surrounded by boats, and two or three hundrenstives boarded her, driving the crew into the cabin and forecastle, and commence to raise the anchor, hoist the main sale and get the vessel under way, their movements Capt. Naus returned to the removements Capt. Naus returned to the treatment in the vessel commence of the cabin and forecastle, and commence the removements Capt. Naus returned to the cabin and left. The vessel came near a salore.

The day previous the schooner Victor,

FOR

The Last Euro Porte Brief

Charge by The United Sta

TUI

thened the S rope. The Sult VIENNA, Sept. 16

VICE-ADD THE LAST

capolitent says that at a council of Presidency of the Sarged the Imperative my Duicigno at any The Imperial yeards see camp of the Sarged Sar hence to-day for 8.
BRIEF AND telegraphs: Bojo

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gun. It is b

of the telegrams from this news.

The Times correspond I am in a position representatives of recommended the aelies by the Russh shorus by the combination of the com

THE WAR WITH
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casionally attack the THE CZAE'S BE

The Official Gazette of the reception of the the Marquis of Tsen Marquis said the Emily wishes that a treaty tries could be arrang nony and justice. The leafres were simily Chinese Government responded with his pleased at the release at the relea

BERLIN, Sept. 16.
Russian Minister of from office on accowith the Czarowitz.

St. Petersburg, Mellkoff has arrived in Imperial assent is an als of Gen. Melikoff at for a revision of all thation of the province revision in the eight allotted to four Senat

SOUTH PANAMA, Sept. 16.at last shows a gleam
istice through foreign
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Idea of what will PANAMA, Sept. 16.

has been recovered being refitted for ser A MERTING was held at the Pal and dollars to therois having declared.

EUF 7.

An Enthusiastic Cathering of Cit-

izens of Lake Forest Last

peeches and Resolutions Indors-

ing the Hon. C. B. Far-

well's Nomination.

High Testimonials of His Neighbors

to His Qualities as a Man.

Fallure of the Attempt to Harmonize the

Quarreling Virginia Democrats.

Nomination of Congressional and County Tickets in Several States.

would receive as he deserved the hearty support of every voter in this community. Upon suggestion, a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of M. L. Scudder, Jr., Prof. J. H. Hewitt, S. C. Orr, Henry C. Durand, J. O'Neill, Capt. A. R. Sabin, and W. A. Morgan, was appointed. During the absence of the Committee remarks were made by Mr. Smith, Mr. E. Sevilis, Mr. S. D. Ward, President Gregory, and others. A fact not generally known was stated, that Mr. Farwell reluctantly consented to be a candidate for Congress at the urgent solicitation of prominent men in Chicago and else-

tion of prominent men in Chicago and else-wnere, who urged that his services would be

greatly needed during the next two years.

Mr. Wells spoke of a long acquaintance extending over nearly a quarter of a century, during which he had found Mr. Farwell the

active and sympathetic friend of all who needed assistance, the enterprising citizen, and the upright man. President Gregory

responded to repeated calls, and was received with hearty applause. He said:

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,

BUFFALO BILL THE PRAIRIE WAIF

MeVICKER'S THEATRE.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL What Must We Do to Be Saved? Univers liy conceded to be his m Seats on Sale at Box Office. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY THE BANKER'S DAUCHTER.

With Original Scenes and Original Cast, inclu
Wednesday and Saturday Matiness at 2.
Bunday night next, the celebrated Extra
Organization, the large and complete CommaBelliant Spectacular Scenery—RICES 80;
PARTY in REVELSE REVELSE. ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THE ORIGINAL BIG 4! Smith, Waldron, Cronis and Martin, Messra, Sheeben and Jones, Miss Emma Hoffman, and Mr. Larry Tooley in Specialise. N. S. Wood, Geo. Learcol, and Miss Georgia Tylen, ogether with the Stock Company, in the drains, THE BOY DETECTIVE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

Goodwin's Froliques.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Proposal: To Railroad Contractor

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE IS NATURE'S

Great System Renovator AND CLEANSER,

And its effects are as certain as they are salutary searching out and removing all impurities, and acting not only as a prime curative, but as a thorough preventive.

One Lozenge is the usual dose, to be taken at bed-time. (Dissolve slowly in the mouth, or eat like fruit or a con-

MISSOURI.
Sr. Louis, Sept. 16.—The Republicans of the First District of this city have nominated ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher for Congress.

torial Convention of the publicans of the Eighth Senatorial Distri (Lake and McHenry Counties) held thiay, George Kerk, of Waukegan, was nomised for the State Senate, and James Pollocof Millburn, was nominated for Representive.

Byscial Disputal to Thistopy Pribing.

SANDWICH, Ill., Sept.B.—There was a joint debate this afterna between E. O. Brown, of Chicago, who oke fog an hour in defense of the Democric party, and John C. Sherwin, who followein an interesting and able address and gonther the best of the argument.

Special Disputal to Thistopy Tribing.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 16. The Democratic County Convention held lamboy yesterday placed in nomination Errkreel, of Amboy, for Sheriff; D. O'Brien, odixon, for State's Attorney: Levi Beemeror County Clerk; Sumner Eastwood, of Payra, for Coroner.

The Senatorial and Repsentative Convention was held in this citzo-day, and nominated Col. J. H. White, (Ugle County, for Representative; and Dr. B. Feiker, of Lee, for State Senator.

**Special Disputes to The May and nominated Col. J. H. White, (Ugle County, for Representative; and Dr. B. Feiker, of Lee, for State Senator.

**Special Disputes to The May and nominated Col. J. H. White, (Ugle County, for Representative; and Dr. B. Feiker, of Lee, for State Senator.

**Special Disputes to The May are present. The colored coal miners' Gasild Club Attended in uniform. Speeches we made by Capt. S. P. Mooney, Charles P. Swert, candidate for Auditor; Henry B. Kane Charles Walker, colored; and Capt. J. Madair; and a very enthusiastic joilification us indulged in. LLINOIS.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Problems.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 16.—There was a large meeting of the citizens of Lake Forest to-night at University Hall to rejoice over the nomination of the Hon. C. B. Farwell for Congress. It was a meeting of neighbors of both political parties who admire and esteem Mr. Farwell, and propose to vote for him. While indulging in congratulations there was a feeling that they would fail to discharge their whole duty as neighbors and friends unless they gave expression to their indignation at the course pursued by a portion of the press and a few persons during the late contest in attempting his defeat by resorting to calumny. This will be found embodied in the resolutions below. Mayor Barnum was called to the chair, and Dr. Luther Rossiter appointed Secretary. Mayor Barnum expressed his gratification at the nomination of Farwell, whom he believed would receive as he deserved the hearty support of every voter in this community.

HUTCHINS' ECORD. Washington, D. C., Sot. 16.—The Hon. W. A. Hutchins, selected by the Democrats to run against Representive Neal in the Portsmouth (O.) District has a very interesting Congressional recrd for Union soldiers and their friends tyread. His service in the Thirty-eighth fourcess consisted in the Thirty-eighth ongress consisted chiefly in voting, and, in he main, in voting on the wrong side of man War issues. His total record on the floor is the two sessions consisted in introducing resolution looking total record on the floor it the two sessions consisted in introducing resolution looking to establishing a navy-yail in his district; explaining that the jounal incorrectly reported him as voting for the Conscription act, when he voted in a decided tone against it; and lastlyxibalining why he was absent on a call of th House. But his votes are more eloquent than his speeches. Here are a few of them:

June 6, 1864, he voted spainst a bill providing more effective punisment for guarrillas.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 16.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention to place in nomination a candidate for State Senator for this district selected Orrin W. Munger, of Clinton County. It was stated that Mr. Munger's particularly strong points were that he was a gentleman of means and would "come down" liberally. This pleasing statement so electrified the Democracy that he was unanimously nominated. Neither Mr. Munger nor Mr. Pennell, the Green back candidate, are particularly popular, and it is certain that Mr. Tooker, the Republican nominee, will be returned to the Senate by a rousing majority. The Republicans are greatly elated at the cheering advices from Maine, and are making great preparations for a grand demonstration to-morrow night. As a Democratic speaker said at a joilification meeting Tuesday evening, "He laughs best who laughs last." A broad grin is beginning to lighten the faces of Republicans as the probability of Davis' election becomes assured.

the First District have nominated John W. Sanborn for Congress.

CONCORD, Sept. 16.—The New Hampshire Prohibition State Convention met here today. About fifty delegates were present, the Rev. S. C. Keeler presiding. Strong prohibitory resolutions were adopted, including one indorsing and supporting the nominations of Neal Dow and H. A. Thompson for President and Vice-President. The Convention numbrated George D. Dodge, of Hampton Falls, for Governor, by acclamation. Mr. Dodge, in a brief speech of thanks, accepted the nomination.

The following were nominated for Railroad Commissioners: William Ham, John C. Goodnow, and David Heald. Asa Kendall and J. M. Fletcher were nominated Electors. It was voted to leave the other nominations with the Sate Central Committee.

NEW JERSEY. TRENTON, Sept. 16.—The Democrats of the Second District renominated Hezekiah B. Smith for Congress.

THE M'MAHON MURDER.

THE M'MAHON MURDER.

Arections Bungling by the Police Department in the Case.

A reporter, somewhat curious to know what the police intended to do next, now that O'Neill, the alleged murderer of John McMahon, had been set at liberty after a full hearing of his case, went ferreting about in the Department yesterday for such scrape of information as might be picked up. It was curious to note how the police, from the Superintendent down to the most humble patrolman, were prepared for the news of O'Neill's discharge. "Why, Tom Coffee could have got him out on a writ, let alone a pair of shrewd criminal lawyers," said Lieut, Keating. In fact everywhere the opinion prevailed that Detetives Duffy and McDonaid had stuitified themselves by so long maintaining that O'Neill was the man. In the first place the identification was "put up," and so long as policemen are permitted to "put up" jobs of this kind, the Department will be greatly in need of reform. By the evidence it appears that while one of the two officers was arresting and searching O'Neill on F street, within a block or two of McMahon's house, the other officer hurried on to the house and told them that the man, he murderer, the identical fellow had been captured. Imagine, under these circumstances, Mrs. McMahon surrounded by weeping relatives, and with her murdered husband's body before her, identifying anybody for the murder. It was conceded at Central Station at once that the identification was the vory worst thing that could have bappened, for should the actual murderer be captured Mrs. McMahon surrounded by the more of the men responsible for the McMahon nurder. In the first place it was believed that the perpetitors were not greenborns, but daring and they have nearly reached the conclusion that Dyer Scanlan and James Cavanagh, alias the "Kid from Troy," are the men responsible for the McMahon nurder. In the first place it was believed that the perpetitors were not strengt to kill Buck McDonough on the banks of the canal. Every endeavor was to flere leav

las.

Feb. 15, 1864, he was preent, but dodged a vote on a resolution deciaing that the Constitution should be so amended as to abolish slavery. The same day he declared that he had voted against the Courription act.

June 4, 1864, he voted against the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

June 19 he voted to strik out a Senate proviso allowing colored people to ride in streetcars in Washington.

Feb. 13 he voted against imploying colored soldiers.

June 10 he voted against paying colored June 18, 1884, he voted for the following resolution deciaring the rights of the States at that day to regulate the question of slavery:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and object its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essentia to that belance of power on which the perfection and andurance of our political future depends.

with hearty applause. He said:
In this country all the citizens are interested in seeing the best men put into the places of power. The permanence of our institutions depends upon them to a greater extent than is the case with any other nation. We must have emen in high places was know the wants of our people, the genius and working of our government; men who understand the great social and financial questions of the age, who, as men of intellect and principle, will have weight in the National councils. Our great commercial centres, like Cileago, are especially interested in this, for we must have men of experience of breadth, and foresight to represent us if we are to take our true place of power and influence. We, as the citizens of Lake Forest, have come together irrespective of party on this occasion to indorse the nomination of a man whom we know to be a man of the right stamp. My acquaintance with Mr. Farweil has not extended through these twenty years and more, as has that of some of his old neighbors, but for the past two years I have the right stamp. My acquaintance with Mr. Farweil has not extended through these twenty years and more, as has that of some of his old neighbors, but for the past two years I have perhaps, from my position here, been more intimately associated with him than almost any of them. I have spent weeks in his family, have been brought in borhoot with him in business electrical and the same weeks and the mouth have social, moral, and religious questions of the day: in short, have shad an opportantity to know the man if any one could have. The result has been an admiration such as I have had for but few men. You are all familiar with his energy, enterprise, and success in business, and with his valuable experience in Congress at a time when the most important National questions were being discussed and settled. I wish to speak of him as a man. In point of inteligence. I have found him a man of clear and known that the plan of compromise subdirectional night by the regular Conservative Committee to that of the Readjusters pro-

Conservative Electors, five of the Readjuster Electors, and the eleventh Elector to be named by the National Democratic Commission or chosen by lot. The Readjusters remained in session all night, and finally agreed upon the following reply: They reject the plant proposed by the Conservative Committee, not out of any indisposition to unite the supporters of Hancock and English, but out of the belief that the proposed plan is not calculated to accomplish the object sought; yet, in consideration of the apprehensions which exist outside that the division of the party may result in the loss to the Democracy of the Electoral vote of Virginia, which apprehensions are not shared in by the Readjusters, they propose that the Electoral-ticket question be settled by the people at a primary election to be held on the 16th of October, at which all persons shall be allowed to vote who pledge themselves to vote for Hancock and English. The reply will be submitted to the Conservative Committee this evening.

RICHMOND, Va., Sout. 16.—The Conservative Committee has been in almost continuous secret session, considering the Readjusters' Committee in which they agree to the primary election plan, but propose modifications of details, so as to provide that only white Democratic voters shall be allowed to vote in the primary. This proposition, after brief consideration, was rejected by the Readjusters' Committee in which they agree to the primary election plan, but propose modifications of details, so as to provide that only white Democratic voters shall be allowed to vote in the primary. This proposition, after brief consideration, was rejected by the Readjusters who decided to adhere to their original proposition, which provides that all registered voters, whether they have paid the capitation tax or not, who may pledge themselves to support Hancock and English, shall vote at the primary election.

a time when the most important National questions were being discussed and settled. I wish to speak of him as a man. In point of intelligence I have found him a man of clear and comprehensive views on all the important questions of the day. The views of social, moral, and political issues which I have reached from the point of view of Christian morality, I find that he has rescebed in his keen, practical, business way from the point of view of the statesman. In the home, in a left life, I have found the ward men. Genial, courteous, affectionate, always more thoughtful of others than of himself, and withal devoting his leisure hours to the reading and study that are fitted to broaden and strengthen. In strict regard for principle in the care of the public trust committed to him by the University, I have never known him to waver. He has been the firm friend of this educational institution; more generous than any of its other triends, although he does not call himself a Presbyterian. I have always found his sympathy is always ready to flow out toward. All who need it. We all know him as the most generous of men. In short, I have found him pure, honorable, large-hearted, a man to be depended upon in every good cause. I have come to admire, to love, and trusted any man with whom I have been brought into close contact, and, while I should consider his removal to Washington as a great personal loss and a great loss to Lake Forest and the University, I unite with all these citizens of various political views in most heartly indorsing the action of the Nominating Convention, and will unite with them in laboring asheartly for his election to a position which I know he will honor. [Applease.]

to a position which I know be will honor. [Applause.]

Mr. Scudder, in presenting the report of the Committee, made reluarks explanatory of the object of the resolutions are as follows:

WHERMAS, We, citizens of Lake Forest, being members of both political parties, have seen with deep regret the attempts which have been made to damage the private character of our fellow-townsman the Hon. C. B. Farwell. We have for many years as his neighbors and friends been acquainted with his habits and mode of life. We have known him in all those relutions in which men commonly show the weakness or meannesses of which they are capable. We have watched him carefully in all his ways. We have discussed him and his personal affairs, and have done our best to learn his faults and abortcomings. We think we know him, and we are astonished and indignant that any one should claim to know him better than we do, or should give him a different character from that which he bears among us. It is therefore.

KID GLOVES.

If you don't wish to pay the high-

est price for

Give us a call the very next time you are in our vicinity, and our sales-ladies will

Fit Your Hands Extra Fine Quality

3-Button, \$1.00. 4-Button, \$1.20. 6-Button, \$1.50. 10-Button, \$2.00. 20-Button, \$3.50.

ALL THE NEW SHADES.

PARISKID GLOVE DEPOT

Only at 94 State-st.

For Sale by All Druggists.

WAN SCHALOR, STEVENSON & CO., Apents, 92 & 94 Lake-st., cor. Dearbors

RUPTURE \$100 Reward.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS

SCALES

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—The total value of exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States in the month of August, 1880, were \$31,498,915, and during August, 1879, \$29,759,630. For eight months ended Aug. 31, 1880, \$181,856,766, and during the same period of 1879, \$187,914,047.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 303,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New Orleans Mints.

Treasury officials anticipate that the shipments of standard silver dollars the present week will exceed that of any previous week. There were about \$500,000 of this coin shipped yesterday, \$300,000 of which went South.

Secretary Thompson expects to leave the

THE VILLAGE OF STREATOR

NOTICE.

FOREIGN.

The Last European Note to the Porte Brief and to the Point.

A correspondent at Berlin says Rismarck's appointment as Minister of Trade and Comerce was arranged to give him powers to oring about certain new taxes.

A Berlin dispatch says the German Government has ordered the expuision of the Freuch Jesuits who migrated to Alsace-Loraine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OUSE OUZES OVER.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The River Ouse has overflowed, and crops and other property near Goodmanchester are damaged.

ACQUITTED.

The court martial has acquitted Sergt. Marshman, accused of false marking at the outts during the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon.

CARGO SHIPTED.

QUEENS TOWN, Sept. 16.—The British steamer Lizzie English, from Liverpool for New York, put in here with her cargo of Iron shifted. She experienced terrific weather, and lost her boats. One of her crew was lost overboard.

THE LANGASHIRE WEAVERS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Wages Committee of the Lancashire weavers have issued a manifesto justifying the Acrington strike, and declaring that the wages now paid weavers are 25 per cent less than they were in 1853.

MORE RODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Twenty-nine more corpses have been recovered from the Seaham pit.

FRANCE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The imports into France for the eight months ending Aug. 31 show an increase, compared with the corresponding period of 1879, of 250,000,000 francs. The exports increased 108,000,000 francs during the

same time. The increase in imports is almost exclusively in food, and the increase in exports is mainly in manufactures. The total imports exceed the exports 1,098,000,000 frances.

The Council of Ministers to-day arrived a no decision relative to the religious decrees but it is believed they will on Friday.

AFGHANISTAN.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Can dahar says: A court of inquiry on the Kushk-i-Nakhud has been ordered.

AYOOB KHAN. News has been received here that on the 12th inst. Ayoob Khan, with 300 infantry, 500 cavalry, and one gun crossed the I linand kiver safely and took the road to Herat.

CAIRO, Sept. 16.—The condition of the

River Nile causes great anxlety. It is rising

unsatisfactorily, and is several weeks late The inundation is lower than at the corre

sponding period in 1879. Irrigation, how-ever, proceeds well. There are some coup-plaints from the interior that the cotton crop has suffered, but to what extent is not known.

VARIOUS.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 16.—A large crowd wit-nessed Sir Bartle Frere's embarkation, and there was a general demonstration of regret. SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Sept. 16.—The Swiss National Council have decided to submit to a popular vote the question of the complete revision of the constitution.

BELGRADE, Sept. 16.—It is stated that Prince Milan has accepted the resignation of Ristic's Cabinet.

THE SPANISH CORTES DISSOLVED.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—The King has signed the decree dissolving the Cortes.

THEY OBJECT.

Pany.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ili., Sept. 16.—A petition has been presented to the State Board of Equalization by the Taxpayers' Association

ntenegrin Matters Taken in Charge by the International Fleet.

The United States to Mediate Be tween the South American Combatants.

legotiations Between the Chinese and Russian Governments Now Progressing Smoothly.

An Immense Increase Noted in the Value

of French Imports and Exports.

THE MONTENEGRIN QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Constantinople disstch says: "The late Cabinet wished Turkey patch says: "The late Cabinet wished Turkey to yield on the Montenegrin question, and the Sultan consented. Thereupon, Said Pasha, hy means of his great influence in the palace, frightened the Sultan into resistance to Europe. The Sultan is now surrounded by a clique who are utterly unnorant of Europe. Riza Pasha, hus resigned. schique who are utterly ignorant of European politics. Riza Pasha has resigned,

VIENNA, Sept. 18.—The Political Corre-pondence says: "The Powers, before be-daning action on the Montenegrin question, dened a protocol pledging themselves not to act for the furtherance of their individual

VICE-ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.
RAGUSA, Sept. 16.—Sir Frederick K. Seymour, British Vice-Admiral, will assume supreme command of the international fleet Monday next, prior to carrying out the naval demonstration. The dispatch-vessel Helicon has been sent to reconnoitre the waters of

JALTIES.

D ACCIDENTS

y., Sept. 10.—A Paduoah

tUN OVER, nea to The Chicago Tribune. Mon. Scut. 16.—Daniel Me-

loye of the Kansas City Ce-ns killed and horribly man-ight trains on the levee in tion of the city at an early the man Jumped from

d this morning at Hecksher

RACTOR'S DEATH.

Sept. 16.—Col. John G. Clark,
ractor of Baltimore, who was
J., on business, was walking
the Erie Rallrond resterday,
here, with Watts Cook, Pressals Rolling-Mill, when Clark
the Newark, train, making a
and was almost instantly
arrowly escaped the same
wes a family in Richmond.

OF THE VERA CRUZ
DISASTER.

cpt. 16.—O. P. Silva, a Brazilal Arrue, of Cuba, passengers

d Arrue, of Cuba, passengers City of Vera Cruz, arrived in ay from Jacksonville. Arrue

by from Jacksonville. Arrue by the Vera Cruz disaster. oth have been published.

sco, Sept. 16.—A dispatch ity, Ore., says: The steamer ashore yesterday during a mouth of the Coquille River. to be a total loss. No lives

THERN FLOODS.

Tex. Sept. 16.—Flooding passing over this section, re higher than during the re-

FISHERY OUTRAGE.

MER ASHORE.

THE LAST JOINT NOTE. Rome, Sept. 16.—The Diritio states that the joint note of the Powers was presented to the Porte to-day. It insists upon the surrender of the territory mentioned in the joint note of Aug. 8, except Dinosch and Gruda.

TURKISH COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Constantinople correspondent says it is stated on good authority that at a council of Ministers, under the Presidency of the Sultan, to-day Said Pasha urged the imperative necessity of surrendering Duicigno at any cost.

The Imperial yacht Izzedin, with three aid s-de-camp of the Sultan on board, sailed heace to-day for Scutari.

BRIEF AND TO THE POINT.

BRIEF AND TO THE POINT.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Vienna systhe joint note to the Porte is very brief. I notifies the Porte that the combined fleet will now take action in the Montenegrin PROPOSED RECONNOISANCE.

Lendon, Sept. 16.—A Times correspondent the Montenegrin headquarters, Sept. 16, degraphs: Bojo Petrovich, the Montenegrin commander, will make a reconnoisance oday towards the Albanian position at agura. The concentration of the Albanians t Nagura renders a Montenegrin advance miposible.

NAVAL WARNING.

A dispatch to the Times, dated Gravoso, 16th, says: At a conference of the Admirals to-day it was decided immediately to warn the foreign Consuls at Scutari and Duicigno to remove their families to a place of safety. When this is done, the orders under which the combined squadrons are acting will be arrised out.

It is rumored at Ragusa that Riza Pasha has been assasinated and that fighting has begun. It is known that the molecular incommander intended to reconnoiter the Alpanian position yesterday (Thursday). UNCONFIRMED. The news from Ragusa that Riza Pasha has been assasinated by the Albanians, and that fighting has begun near Tusi, though apparently true, requires confirmation. None of the telegrams from other points mention

BLOCKADE RECOMMENDED.

RUSSIA. THE WAR WITH THE TURCOMANS. THE WAR WITH THE TURCOMARS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—A telegram om Krasnovodsk says Col. Seribitskee has sen placed in command of the expeditionary are at Bami. Supplies are being actively atwarded to the front. The Turcomans oc-

mally attack the convoys. AMBASSADOR.

The Oficial Gazette publishes an account of the reception of the Chinese Ambassador, the Marquis of Tseng, by the Czar. The Marquis said the Empetor of China sincerely wishes that a treaty between the two countries could be arranged in a spirit of harmony and justice. The Czar replied that his fealres were similar. Unfortunately the Chinese Government had not hitherto corresponded with his wishes, but he was pleased at the release of Chung How, the late Ambassador of China, and requested the Marquis Tseng to hasten, to submit proposals to Von Giers for the conclusion of a treaty.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Gen. Count Milutin, Russian Minister of War, is about to retire from office on account of a disagreement with the Czarowitz.

MELIKOFF.

St. Pryspanus Sept. 16.—Gen. Louis

Sr. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—Gen. Louis leilkoff has arrived here from Livadia. The imperial assent is announced to the proposis of Gen. Meilkoff and the Minuster of Justice is a revision of all the branches of administration of the provinces. The work of such vision in the eight governments has been lotted to four Senators.

SOUTH AMERICA.

MEDIATION.

PANAMA, Sept. 16.—News from the South at last shows a gleam of peace, at least armide through foreign intervention. A Lima correspondent of the Star and Herald writes under date Aug. 21 that the Hon. J. P. Christiancy, American Minister, left that capital Aug. 16, and sailed from Callao the same day in the United States steamer Wachusett for the goath and adds. "Alwachusett for the south, and adds: "Alhough it is generally believed he has gone
of Santiago, the Capital of Chill, my opinion
is he has gone no further than Arica, there
of meet some high personage from
hill, and is probably the bearer
of important dispatches from the
limportant dispatches from the
least of what will be acceptable to the power
in Peru, Señor Pierola. On the following
lay there was a meeting of the French, Enlish, and Italian Ministers in the Palace
lere, which seems to have ended by dislimitation of which have not been disclosed."
The same correspondent says: "Chili has
net with a check where apparently she least
lipeded it, and from a quarter she neither
dare nor can despise," and intimates that
lingland, France, and Italy have interfered.

RECOVERED.

refitted for service.

A METTING OF CAPITALISTS
held at the Palace the other day, when as resolved to advance twenty millions hard dollars to the Government, Senor rola having decided to issue no more

GERMANY.

of the Towh of Lake, represented by R. A. McClelian, calling attention to the assessment of the capital stock of the Union Stock-Yards & Transit Company. The Company was assessed this year by the local Assessor at \$472,915, and the taxpayers say this is too low. The Company has had filed a schedule of its property with the Anditor since 1878, allowing the local Assessor to determine its value for himself. This last schedule shows the paid-up capital stock to have been \$1,100,000 in 1878, and the authorized number of shares 44,000, which at par would be worth \$4,400,000. The Association sets forth that it has ascertained by correspondence that in June last the shares of stock were selling in Boston and other cities at \$225 each, and insist that the assessment should be made on this basis, inaking a total cash valuation of \$11,220,000. It is said that the names signed to the petition represent property that is annualy taxed \$20,000, among them being John Wentworth, C. M. Henderson, representatives of the estate of ex-Gov. Tod, of Ohio, Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Mattocks & Mason, representing the Bronson estate, and others. THE WEATHER.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, VASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17-1 a. m.-For the Lower Lake region, warmer, south to west winds, partly cloudy weather, local rains, and slight changes in barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warm-er, clear or fair weather, southeast to south-west winds, stationary or slowly falling For the Upper Lake region, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, winds generally from west to south, and slight changes in For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, southeast to southwest winds, and slight changes in temperature and barome-

ter.
The rivers will fall slowly at Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, and Shreveport.

MARYLAND.

BALTMORE, Md., Sept. 16.—Frank L.
Shaw, Democratic nominee for Congress in
the Second District, has formally withdrawn.
Dr. Shawis Clerk of the Circuit Court of
Carroll County, having been elected iast fall
for the tera of six years.

BALTMOR, Md., Sept. 16.—The Greenback-Labor arry in convention to-day nominated Milfort Shindell and the Rev. Uriel

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 16.—The Democrats of the First District have nominated John W.

TROPIC-FRUIT planting the use of pills and drastic purgatives in Constipation and all lives gatives in Constipa-tion and all kindred LAXATIVE

The cleansing and depurating properties of TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE create changes that are both marvelous and gratifying; murky, gloomy, and sallow complexions, with blue and dark discolorations about the eyes (conditions that are allied to biliousness, dissipation, and ill-health), are by degrees normally corrected and transformed into bright and clear complexions, in which the ruddy tints of health are bountifully depicted.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1219 P street. 4.30 AMUSEMENTS.

Me Vicker's Theatre. son street, between State and Dearborn. En-ent of Denman Thompson. "Joshus Whit-

Mooley's Theatre.

a street, between Clark and La Salle. Enf Robson and Crane. "Sharps and Flata."

Grand Opera-House, ark street, between Randolph and Wash agement of Mr. Nat. C. Goodwin." Hobbi Glymple Theatre.
rk street, between Lake and Randolp
t of Buffalo Bill. "The Prairie Walf.

Chicago Jookey Club. rack at terminus of Madison si-terat 1:39. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

VASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 6, R. A. M-guint Convocation this 'Friday') evening, at 7:3 lock. for business and work on the Mark Degree ling Companions cordinity invited. By order of H. P. CHAS, B. WhiGHT, Scordery of Charles Catlin, Soretary

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1880.

SERGEANT MARSHMAN, who was accused of marking falsely at the international rifle-shooting match at Wimbledon a few months ago, has been acquitted. He was tried by

The bark Erinath, from Port-de-Paix, Hayti, was towed into New York harbor yeares day with all on board sick of yellow-fever. Two persons died during the voyage. The invalids have been quartered at the Quarantine Hospi-lai in the harbor.

Gen. Melikory is indefatigable in re-torming abuses in the Czar's dominions. Act-ing on his advice, the Emperor has appointed a Commission to revise all branches of the administration of eight provinces. This task will be carried out by four imperial Senators cting on the instructions of Gen. Melikoff and the Minister of Justice.

The value of the domestic breadstuffs exported from our country during the month of August was \$31,488,915. The value for August, 1879, was \$29,758,650. For the eight months ending Aug. 51, 1880, the value of the domestic breadstuffs exported was \$181,866,776, against \$137,914,947 in the corresponding eight months of 1879. This is certainly a very gratifying showing.

HETARY EVARTS will find plenty work to do on his return from Vermont. The Captains of two schooners just returned to Gloucester, Mass., from the Newfoundland fisheries, report that their vessels were boarded by the Newfoundlanders, who used violence to prevent the crews from fishing. It may be that this incident will lead to the speedy settlement of the Fortune Bay and other fishery troubles. Secretary Everts may be induced to hurry up in the matter this time.

SIR RATTLE FRERE, who enjoyed in such an emittent degree the confidence of Lord Beaconsfield, probably because he believed in scientific frontiers, but who is cordially detested by the English Radicals, who believe that he is responsible for the massacre of the British troops at Isandula, left Cape Town yesterday. There was a general demonstration of regret among the colonists, on whose behalf he advised war with the Zulua, and who profited by the results as well as the military expenditures.

THE plan of compromise submitted by the Democrats of Virginia to the Beadjusters of that State has been rejected by the latter. The proposition was that each party should withdraw its Electoral ticket; that the Democrats should then have the privilege of maming five Electors, and the Readjusters five; and that the eleventh Elector should be selected either by lot or by the Democratic National Committee. The Readjusters are so comfident of their strength that they propose to "go it alone." The Democrats are disconsolate.

COLUMNIA, in Brazoria County, Texas, one of the clidest towns in that State, and in which the first newspaper ever published in Texas was started in 1834, was laid in ashes Wednesday. The lire, which was the work of an incendiary, started in a grocery store, and made quick work of the wooden houses of which the town consisted. The loss is estimated at \$125,000. There was ho insurance, because of the high rates demanded on account of the inflammable character of the houses, and because of the non-existence of any kind of a fire department in the town.

RETURNS from railroads whose earnings RETURNS from railroads whose earnings for August were not given last week show as gratifying an increase as those whose earnings were then reported. The increase for the month of August of this year over August, 1879, was: Lake Erie & Western, \$61,000; Denver & Rio Grande, \$62,000; Rock Island & Pacific, \$120,000; California Division of the Southern Pacific, \$217,000. During the second week in September the St. Paul & Omaha carned \$18,000 more than it carned during the corresponding week of last year.

By the verdict of a Mississippi jury yester-day the Guily brothers, accused of the murder of the Chisolm family and Gilmer and McFar-and, were allowed to go forth as free men, and the last chance of securing the punishment of my member of the murderous handitti who corpetrated one of the most fieedish and cow-ardly outrages which has ever disgraced even be State of Mississippi has passed away. It

to wipe out the Gullys and their accomplices, was unnecessary and farcical. Whatever may be the opinion of the Mississippi jury, fairminded men will ever connect the two persons liberated vesterday with the Kemper County murders, and think of them only as cowardly, brutal bullies and butchers.

New York last year was \$3,886,540, and paid duties of \$689,441. The losses by decay were very large. Out of \$80,720 boxes of Mediterranean oranges 50 per cent were lost, and out of \$00,505 boxes of lemons, 36 per cent. West India oranges were imported to the amount of 16,300,421 (in barrels), of which 44 per cent were lost. Of limes, the importations were 985 hereals, loss.

The value of imports into France during the eight months ending with August increased 50,000,000 francs over the value of the imports for the corresponding eight months of 1879, while the value of the exports increased only 108,000,000 francs. The total value of the imports for the period exceeded the total value of the exports by 1,008,000,000 francs. The imports of France are almost exclusively breadstuffs and other foods, while the exports are nearly all manufactured articles. The fact that the exports were less in value than the imports cannot be at all gratifying to Frenchmen.

DANIEL O'NEILL, the young man accu DANIEL O'NEILL, the young man accused of the murder of McMahon some weeks ago, was yesterday discharged from prison. Judge Moran, who made the discharge, said that there was absolutely no evidence to connect O'Neill with the crime; that the evidence in his defense was intelligent, conclusive, and tallied in most particulars. At the time of O'Neill's arrest, as The TRIBUNE then pointed out, there was really no reason why the young man should be held, the evidence against him consisting merely of the trumped-up charges of two overzealous but stupid detectives.

the trumped-up charges of two overzealous but stupid detectives.

Bob Dudley, of Louisville, called on two companions rejoicing in the names of "Bill" Jackson and "Wrench" James to watch him as he killed James Coffey, to whom he applied an opprobrious epithot. Coffey was not going to see so unpleasant an operation performed on himself, and so whipped out his revolver and fatally shot Dudley before the latter had even time to draw his weapon. Dudley and Coffey seem to have shared the affections of a woman of the town, and each was jealous of the other. Coffey has been arrested on the charge of murder, and Lillie Huff, the woman in the case, as an accessory to the crime.

der, and Lillie Huff, the woman in the case, as an accessory to the crime.

THE Lancashire weavers have issued a manifesto justifying their strike. They assert that the wages they have been paid during the last year ase 25 per cent less than they were in 1853. In the meantime the price of clothing and provisions has greatly increased in England, and under the circumstances it would seem as if the strikers' complaint was well founded. The masters may say in justification that the state of trade will not permit higher wages. England has probably reached her highest point of industrial prosperity. The reaction will be dangerous, and will give rise to unending disputes between labor and capital.

An application was made to Judge Jameso An application was made to Judge Jameson yesterday that Mayor Harrison, Superintendent O'Donnell, Commissioner Waller, and Street-Superintendent Fogarty be attached for contembt in disregarding the order of the Court in the Western Indiana Railroad case. Judge Jameson took the matter under advisement until Saturday. All was peace and quiet yesterday in the disputed territory. Corporation-Counsel Adams and other cool-headed advisers of our rather hot-tempered local Chief Magistrate are trying to throw oil on the troubled waters, and all the trouble may be over before Our Carter is incarporated in the dungeon presided over by Sheriff ated in the dungeon presided over by Sheriff

Norwithstanding the confident assertions of Candidate English, Chairman Barnum, and other Democratic chiefs, it appears that the party is in a state of fear and trembling as to the result in Indiana. Negotiations are said to be in progress by which the Indiana Greenback-ers are to withdraw their candidate for Gov-ernor and substitute Bankin Landers, the Democrats in turn to withdraw Byfield, the Democratic candidate in the Indianapore Dis-Democratic candidate in the Indianapolis olimination, in favor of De La Matyr. The Democrats are quite willing to make the trade, as is De La Matyr. The other Greenback leaders are not so

Matyr. The other Greenback leaders are not so anxious for the fusion. The fact that the "dicker" has been urged by the Democrats indicates pretty plainly that they are afraid of the wrath to come.

The performance of William H. Vanderbilt's mare Maud S. at the course of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club yesterday afternoon, when she trotted a mile in 2:11%, may justly be regarded as equaling, if not surpassing, any achievement recorded in the annals of the trotting turf. Although the time made by Maud S. was a quarter of a second slower than that made by St. Julien at Hartford, it is to be borne in mind that the mare trotted fully one-third of the distance in the face of a strong southwest wind, which was a handicap of at least of the distance in the face of a strong south-west wind, which was a handicap of at least half a second. That Mand S. was able to trot a mile in 2:11% under these adverse conditions proves her right to the title Queen of the Turf, and it also proves the Chicago track to be the fastest in America.

THERE remains no doubt now that the Re-THERE remains no doubt now that the Republicans have carried Maine by a clear majority over the Democratic-Greenback combination. The Democrats burned their powder and spent their wind too early. Senator Blaine, telegraphing to Gen. Garfield last night, says that the Republicans will enter on the contest in November with confidence that they shall roll up a largely increased majority. The Democrats have shown their hand that they shall roll up a largely increased majority. The Democrats have shown their hand by entering into an alliance with the Fiat lunaties, thereby frightening the business-men of the country. They have also diminished their barrel to no purpose, and have roused the Republicans to united, aggressive, and vigorous action, which will undoubtedly be crowned with success next November.

BUSINESS-MEN throughout the country have taken alarm at the repudiation of the financial plank of their platform by the Demo-crats, as shown by their support of the Green-packers in Maine and elsewhere. The business-men of Columbus, O., to the number of 159, and men of Columbus, O., to the number of 150, and representing about \$10,000,000 capital, met last evening to devise ways and means to prevent the success of the party of repudiation, bad faith, and financial heresies. An organization was completed, and an address was adopted calling on the business-men throughout the country to unite in support of the Republican party, which has placed the finances of the country on a sound basis, restored confidence, and under whose rule the country is making rapid strides in wealth and prosperity.

whose rule the country is making rapid strides in wealth and prosperity.

Col. Rend's speech before the Irish Republican Club in this city last evening is well worth the perusal of our ditizens of Irish birth or blood. He gives cogent reasons why Irishmen should cut aloof from the party of slavery and treason, and why they should refuse to be led by the ignorant, venal mountebanks who put themselves forward as the representatives of Irishmen in this country. His review of ex-Senator Trumbull's course in refusing to allow the use of his name as Vice-President of the Parnell meeting, and afterwards attending a meeting gotten up for the double purpose of getting money to buy dynamite that British getting money to buy dynamite that British ships might be blown up and British seamen

ships might be blown up and British seamen murdered, was one which the distinguished candidate for Governor can hardly justify to his English clients.

THEEE is a prospect that peace will be soon concluded between Chili and Peru. United States Minister Christiancy left Callao on the 16th of August for Arica, where he was to meet the representative of Chili, to whom, it is believed, he was to submit terms on the part of Peru, together with the views of our Government thereon. The Italian, French, and English Ministers had a meeting the following day (Aug. 17), and as a result of their conference a French man-of-war was dispatched to Arica with documents containing their opiolous. It is believed now in Peru that the United States, acting for itself, and France, Italy, and England, acting in concert, have demanded that Chili proceed to no further hostilities. The Peruvian merchants are acting with a public spirit worthy of the greatest

DEMOCRATIC REBEL CL.

We publish in detail this mornin a co-lation made from the records at Wasin for the New York Times of the bill ling before Congress by which the and the pockets of Northern taxpered, emptied that the fellows engaged in the he-bellion against the Nation may be compensated for the losses sustained by those nstituted and waged to destroy the Union. For several years these claimants have sought to be compensated, through suits presented to the Court of Claims, Claims Commissions, and through the various and Commissions, and through the various audit-ing bureaus of the Treasury. Failing in all these departments established to hear and al-low all lawful claims and demands against the Treasury, the claimants have resorted to Congress. The aggregate of the claims presented to Congress reaches several hundred millions of dollars. So long as the two Houses of Congress and the Executive were Republican these claims were addres to the personal sympathies, feel is the majority in the two Houses bec Democratic, and the majority of the Demo-eratic members were persons representing the South, and these representatives had hemselves been active participants in the Rebellion, and a possession of the Executive was prospectively in reach, there was a de-cided change of policy. Southern energy, and, we may add, Southern rapacity, took an enlarged view of the future. Instead of having Southern claims presented in single ap-plications, each of which would be subected to special scrutiny and have to be voted on separately in each House and approved by the President, preparations were made for a general system under which every barrier to the payment of all Sou claims was to be removed and new demands on the Treasury, equaling the present public debt, were to be resuscitated, allowed, and paid. Various schemes for this purpose have been prepared and are pending before Congress, all, however, waiting for the elec-tion of a Democratic President, which is absolutely essential to any one of them. All of them, however, as the reader will see, oint and lead up to the creation of a nev judicial system with the courts having a full urisdiction and with authority to hear and determine all these claims on the same footing that they would hear and determine private actions between individuals. For the details of these various propositions the read er will consult the compilation in another

column, but their general character and drift 1. The first bill in the new program is that of Col. Manning, of Mississippi, to add twelve Justices to the Supreme Court, making the whole number twenty-one. These twelve Justices are to be appointed by the new President, and of course selected from those Democratic States at the South not now represented on the bench of that Court. These Justices will also preside in the Circuit Courts of their respective districts.

2 A bill by Proctor Knott, of Kentucky to transfer all the powers and jurisdiction of the present Court of Claims to the Courts of the several districts in which the claims kind now on file with all the papers relating thereto be transferred to such District Court for settlement. The claims under this bill would be tried before the local Courts and juries of the localities where the claimants suffered injury.

3. The bill of W. D. Hill is of the same larger scope. It also abolishes the Court of We are disposed to think that Hancoc Claims, and transfers the powers and duties will readily assent to an arrangement of of that Court to the Circuit Courts of the localities where the claims originate, and red desir peals all restrictions as to the past record of the claimants, and provides that when a verdict is found for the claimant it is to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the Court. Such suits are to be treated in the same manner as claims

between individuals. 4. A like bill introduced was by Mr. Phillips, of Missouri, and others by O'Conner of South Carolina, Davis of North Carolina, Cook of Georgia, Money of Mississippi, and Johnston of Virginia. All these hills have for their purpose the full recognition of all claims for damages or losses sustained by the people in the Rebel States during the War, d an authority for these claimants to sue the United States, and have the suits determined by the Courts and juries where the claimants hail from, and the judgments of these Courts are to be accepted as drafts payable out of the National Treasury.

Out of these bills and others that are pending it is proposed to frame a new judiciary for the United States, the object being to open the way for the admission of demands, ander the forms of legal proceedings, for compensating the Southern people for all the losses they sustained during and resulting from the War. This change of system from the slow hear-

ing of individual claims to that of opening twenty or more Courts to act on claims in the nature of suits against the United States, these suits to be tried by local Courts and juries in sections where every man is per-sonally interested in making the "Yanks" pay the Rebel as well as the Union cost of the War, is far more satisfactory to the Southern people. It is like opening mines of gold with permission to every one to help himself. There is not a family in the South that has not, or will not have, a claim, especially when that claim is to be allowed by a local Court and by jurors equally interested. All that stands between the country and this revolution of the National Judiciary is the want of a Democratic President.

Mr. Tilden, who is a Northern man, and

one deeply interested in the business and inancial interests of the country, though extremely anxious to be elected, would not permit the election to take place in 1876 with-out publicly declaring that he would never consent as President to pay any of these laims. He considered that it was necessary o give that assurance to the country. The Government of the United States has up to this time paid \$6,000,000,000 on account of the War. 'It still owes nearly \$2,000,000,000 principal of the debt; and this has been paid out of noney raised by taxation from the people of the North. Is the country now prepared to practically accept a debt for Rebel losses practically accept a debt for Rebel losses reaching perhaps to \$2,000,000,000 more? Are the Northern people to be subjected to this enormous addition to their debt to compensate those who suffered loss while trying to destroy the Union? Is the business of the country to be again prostrated by the adoption of these Rebel losses and the levy of the enormous taxes necessary to pay them? During the fifteen years of peace the people of the North have been grievously taxed to assist in paying interest and in trying to reduce the principal of their own debt; shall they now voluntarily assume the payment of these thousands of millions of Rebel claims and bury the labor, industry, and property of the North have been onto are reatest on earth would such claims be tolerated; nor can they ever be in this unless the people voluntarily hand over the Government to the sachems of the mat offensive. reaching perhaps to \$2,000,000,000 more? Are

those who, having agged in the Rebellion, now propose to expensate themselves for their losses out of a National Treasury.

OW THE DESIGNATION OF Presidents candidate down title smallest ward police and the smallest ward ward police and the smallest ward w eandidate down the smallest ward politician, seem to havextracted a special delight from the rorted election of Gen. Plaisted, a Republin Greenbacker, as Governor of Maine, hey have affected to reward this event as "Democratic triumph" and during the st two or three days (taking accantage of uncertainty pending the count of the votthey have been squandering their moneyn band-wagons, gurpowder, and whiskyind have been shouting thamselves hoarsver a result that had not yet been ascertaed. It may be, however, that the official unt will show that Gen. Plaisted, Republic Greenbacker, has been elected Governor Maine by a trifling purality. In this cr the Greenbackers will have demonstratchat they have been able to hold their owin that State since last year, for the conned vote of the Greenyear, for the conned vote of the backers and Dements last year exceeded by nearly one thouse the vote which Davis, the regular Reptican candidate, then re-ceived.

There is just o way whereby the Demo-

erats can turn thissuit to their possible ad-vantage—viz.; b withdrawing Hancock and English and tasferring the Democratic

rotes of the coury to Weaver and Chan bers.

The Democraticmanagers should study the experience in hine, based upon the supposition that Plaied, the Greenback candidate, has been elect. Last year the Democrats of that Ste maintained a separate organization and an a candidate of their own. The result as that they polled about 21,000 votes, or is than one-sixth of all the votes east in the State. This showing of Democratic weaking was so disheartening that the party margers wisely concluded t withdraw from th field in the State contes this year, and this their votes over to the Republican whomthe Greenbackers nominated. We may ssume, for argument's sake, that this pla has succeeded, and that the Republican Grenbacker, with the aid of the handful of kemocratic votes in the State, has defered the regular Republican candidate A logical deduction is, that the same resulmay be brought about in that State at lens and perhaps in other States which the Dimocrats have no hope of carrying singlehaned, by withdrawing their regular ticket and asting their votes for the Greenback ticket

The tactics we live proposed would correspond with the teties voluntarily adopted by the Democrats in the State election in Maine. Weaver, ile Plaisted, is, and always has been, a Republican, but differs with his party on the ourremy question. He believes in National soverignty, equal rights for black and white nen, the enforcement of the United States laws, free and fair elec-tions, the invalidity of Rebel war claims and the other principles of the Republica party to which the Democrats are opposed It is not reasonable to suppose that Weaver's followers, the great mass of whom are in full sympathy with him and the Re-publican party h regard to the prin-ciples enunciated, will vote for straight Democratic canddates who represent

We are disposed to think that Hancock Alabama and Arkansas, and Mesers. Hancock will readily assent to an arrangement of and Schell must have advices which have not will readily assent to an arrangement of the yet been given to the public. If no such arthis kind. He is so heartly engrossed in the may be necessary to that end. His congrat-ulatory dispatch to Gen. Plaisted also indi-cates a willingness to fuse with the fiat faction. English may be disposed to resist any program which threatens to eliminate him from the campaign, but then English is so unpopular that the Democrats will be glad of this or any other excuse that will enable them to get rid of him. To pull down the Hancock and English banner and fly the flag of Weaver and Chambers is the one opportunity left to the Democrats. We confess that an arrangement of this kind would crowd the Republicans closely, and render Garfield's success very uncertain if the Democratic managers were able to control the votes of the rank and file, including the hard-money Democrats. The will-ingness which Democrats generally have evinced to celebrate the supposed Greenback victory in Maine would indicate that they are predisposed for the most part to vote for a Greenbacker. In fact, the sectional Democrafs, during late years, have been willing to vote for anybody or anything to defeat the National Republican party. This, then, is their opportunity. The Greenbackers will be encouraged to rally their full strength in case the Democrats shall go over to them in a body; and, if Democrats could reconcile themselves to this course and celebrate the result as a Democratic victory, we see no reason why they should not do the, same thing throughout the country, including the "Solid South." At all events, the experiment is worth trying as a forlorn hope.

A DEMOCRATIC PARCE.

A DEMOGRATIC FARCE.

BANGOR, Mc. Sept. 15.—Among the dispatches received by the Hon. H. M. Pinisted, Gruenbacker, are the following:

FROM BANCOCK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—To Gor. Harry M. Plaisted Bangor, Ms. Accept my congrainations on the glorious result of your campaign. If will inspire our riends with confidence and strengthen them in the preliminary battles which remain to be fought elsewhere, and which need all of our forces.

FROM TAMMANY HALL.

where, and which need all of our forces.

W. S. HANCOCK.

FROM TAMMANY HALL.

NEW YORK, Sept. H. — the Hon. Harris M. Plaisted.
Bangor, Me.: Resolved, That the Democracy of Tammany Hall congratulate he people of Maine on the election of Gov. Plaisted and the glorious victory they achieved yesterday over the Republicans in one of their great strongholds.

Resolved, That the victory of yesterday in the State of Maine is an assurance to the Democracy of the Union of an overwholming victory for Hancock and English in November next.

Resolved, That the Democracy and the people at large should renew their efforts and me. all honorable means to secure a supreme victory for Hancock and English, the champions of reform.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,

Chairman of Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall.

These congratulatory missives were some-

These congratulatory missives were some

to place the authors in the most ridiculous attitude before the country.

The Hon. H. M. Plaisted, who is probably defeated for Governor of Maine, has always been a Republican. He voted the Republican

possible success in Maine?

Gen. Hancock is the candidate of a hard-noney party. The Cincinnati platform of Gen. Hancock is the candidate of a nardmoney party. The Cincinnati platform of
the Democratic party declares in favor of
"Honest money—the strict maintenance of
the public faith—consisting of goid, and
silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand." Gen. Plaisted was a candidate of a
party in Maine which does not believe in
"honest money" as defined by Gen. Hancock's platform. The same party which ran
Plaisted for Governor of Maine is running
Weaver for President upon an avowed differ-Plaisted for Governor of Maine is running Weaver for President upon an avowed difference with the two other parties upon the currency question. Weaver, as well as Plaisted, has always been Republican, and is one now, except as to this single point of disgreement. Both these gentlemen are Nationalists; both spell Nation with a big "N." How can Gen. Hancock, a State-supremact, advocate, conceive that any victory won by Plaisted is calculated to "inspire our Domocratic Triends with confidence and strengthen them in the preliminary battles," when Plaisted and his Maine friends have a Presidential candidate who is at variance with Hancock upon all issues, and to whose destiny they are honestly and carpestly committed?

earnestly committed?

It would be interesting to publish in connection with Hancock's congratulatory message to Plaisted the same gentleman's congratulatory messages to the successful Democratic candidates in Alabama and Arkansas who succeeded by cheating, bulldozing, and ballot-box stuffing Gen. Plaisted's party in those two States out of its rights. Gen. Hancock is apparently very jubilant over a Greenthose two States out of its rights. Gen. Hancock is apparently very jubilant over a Greenback success in Maine, but he was even more jubilant when the Greenbackers in Alabama and Arkansas were counted out of their rightful votes. He is apparently very glad that the Democratic party was literally expunged from the Maine contest, but he was equally glad when the Greenbackers were snuffed and stuffed out in Alabama and Arkansas Gen Hencock is easily tickled. But kansas. Gen. Hancock is easily tickled. But Gen. Plaisted, of Maine, may not accept in the same joyous humor the congratulations of a man who is the candidate of a party which abused and defrauded, and continues to abuse and defrand, his (Plaisted's) party in the South.

Augustus Schell's Tammany-Hall message to Gen. Plaisted is not less impertinent than Gen. Hancock's. Schell is a New York banker; he is not merely a hard-money man, but a goldite. He is the leader of a class of men who are more obnoxious to Gen.
Plaisted's party than any other class of men
in the country. Moreover, in this particular
case, Augustus Schell represents an organization which is offensive in the highest degree to all men who, Plaisted and most of his associates, have acted with the Republicans, and who still be-lieve in all the Republican principles except as to the currency issue. The congratula-tions of Schell, as a goldite and Tammany Democrat, to Plaisted, as a Greenbacker, are impertinent; but congratulations coming from a Tammany politician to a Republican

are an affront.

The idea conveyed by both the above me ages is that Plaisted's possible Greenback triumph in Maine foreshadows a victory for Hancock and English in November. Are we to understand, then, that Weaver and Chambers have retired from the field? Do the Democratic canddates who represent an uncompromising opposition to all these principles, especially as the Democratic candidates are running upon a hard-money platform. The only way, then, whereby the Democrats can are the control of the country propose to vote for the Hancock and English Electoral tickets? Such a conclusion is essential to the theory that a period of the country propose to vote for the Hancock and English Electoral tickets? Such a conclusion is essential to the theory that a period of the country propose to vote for the Hancock and English Electoral tickets? Such a conclusion is essential to the theory that a period of the country propose to vote for the Hancock and English Electoral tickets? Such a conclusion is essential to the theory that a period of the country propose to vote for the Hancock and English Electoral tickets? Such a conclusion is essential to the theory that a period of the country propose to vote for the Hancock and English Electoral tickets? Such a conclusion is essential to the theory that a period of the country propose to vote for the Hancock and English Electoral tickets? Such a conclusion is casential to the theory that a period of the country propose to vote for the Hancock and English Electoral tickets? Such a conclusion is casential to the theory that a period of the country propose to vote for the Hancock and English Electoral tickets? Such a conclusion is casential to the theory that a period of the country propose to vote for the Hancock and English Electoral tickets? Such a conclusion is casential to the theory that a period of the country propose to vote for the Hancock and English Electoral tickets? hes from Hancock and Schell to Gen. Plaisted are simply fareleal.

WAS HANCOCK THE WERD OF GETTYS-With an effrontery which is well-nigh amazing, and with a disregard of the truth which is wholly incomprehensible, the Democrats are now claiming that Gen. Hancock is the hero of Gettysburg, and that it is due to him that a decisive victory growned the him that a decisive victory crowned the operations of the Union army at that point, and that Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington were saved from capture by Lee's Rebei army.

While no one will have the disposition deny that Gen. Hancock acted in a subordinate capacity at that battle with personal bravery, in which respect thousands of sol-diers of the army were his peers, it is not only an injustice to other commanders to shom part of the credit of the victory be misstatement of facts, to claim the sole credit of that triumph for Hancock, whose advice, if it had been followed, might have led to disaster and left the field open for Lee's northern advance.

The bare recital of the movemen preceded the great battle, taken from official

sources, will show how utterly false is this claim and how unjust it is to other officers to whom the credit really belongs. When Lee crossed the Potomac in June, 1863, and commenced his march northward, his objective points were Baltimore and Philadelphia. The Union army also commenced moving North, but on an Interior line, the corps led by Reynolds and Schurz continually converging towards Lee's main column, iliancock with Meade moving further to the right, or east, and covering Washington. No battle-ground had been selected by Lee or Meade, because it was not certain when the converging columns would first collide. The ollision of the advance guards of the two coinsion of the advance guards of the two ford's cavalry in the advance first coming up with the Rebels and attacking them, and subsequently the corps of Reynolds and Schurz. At the first onset they were driven back and the gallant Reynolds was killed, Gen. Howard succeeding bim in command of the corps. The latter fell back to Cemetery Hill, on the east side of Gettysburg, and took up a strong po silton on that eminence. So far from selecting this hill as the position for battle, as the Damocrats claim for Hancock, he did not yet even know of the fight or disaster that had caused our advance troops to establishishemselves there. At noon on the list of July 1858, Hancock left his corps and rode to Tarrytown, Md., to join Meade. He arrived there about 2:20 o'clock, and up to that time no one at headquarters knew of the arrived there about 2:20 o'clock, and up shortly afterwards with the bad tidings, and with a message from Howard to the Commander-in-Chief, Meade, that he could hold his position on Cemetery Hill until reinforcements reached him. What ensued is thus told by an eye-witness, and is corroborated by Gen. Baxter and others: armies took place at Gettysburg, Gen. Bu-

told by an eye-witness, and is corroborated by Gen. Baxter and others:

Gen. Meade, who was a timid commander, had mapped out a line at Pike Creek, where he was going to have the enemy come to give battle, and where they need not go unless they wanted to. Pleasonton had strongly urged Gettysburg as the place. In its command of roads it was like the intil of a wheel. Pleasonton, Buford, Reynolds Howard, and Doubleday were much more enterprising than Meade's timid policy intended. They fell in with the enemy. That which was called a disaster was good fortune, in that if twought the advance forces to Cemetery Hill, a place naturally strong. Hearing of the faght and of Heynolds death, Meade sout Hancock to take command and to decide

But there is still better testimony than that of Gen. Baxter, or any other person. We have the testimony of Gen. Hancock himself. He arrived at Cemetary Hill about 4:30 o'clock that afternoon (July 1), and at 5:25 sent the following timid, retreatish note to Gen. Meade;

GENERAL: When I arrived here an hour since I found that our troops had given up the front of Gettyaburs and the town. We have now taken up a position in the cemetary, and cannot well be taken; it is a position, however, easily turned. Slooum is now coming on the ground, and is a line resistion to the first.

well be taken; It is a position, however, easily turned. Slocum is now coming on the ground, and is taking position on the right, which will protect the right. But we have as yet no troops on the left, the Third Corps not having yet reported, but I suppose that It is marching up. It so, his flank march will in a degree protect our left flank. In the meantime, Gibbon had better march on so as to take position on our right or left to our rear, as may be necessary, in some commanding position. Gen. G. will see this dispatch. The battle is quiet now. I think we will be all right until night. I have sent all the trains back. When night comes it can be told better what had best be done. I think see convettre; if not, we can fight here, as the ground appears not unfavorable with good troops. I will communicate is a few moments with Gen. Slocum, and transfer the command to him. Your obedient servant,

Major-General Commanding Corps.

Any child can understand this dispatch, its dillatoriness, its want of decision, energy, and

dilatoriness, its want of decision, energy, an firmness, or fight, its preparation for retreat firmness, or fight, its preparation for retreat. What line or sentence of it can be distorted to mean that he advised the selection of Cemetery Hill as the battle-ground? It suggests nothing except the possibility that under cover of night they might retire. It contains not a point that Gen. Meade could selve upow in coming to a decision. Fortunately, however, an officer made his appearance upon the seens who had the energy and purupon the scene who had the energy and purpose, and who outranked Hancock. After the latter had sent his non-fighting, irreso-lute note, Gen. Slocum came up with his corps and assumed command of all the troops on the hights. He directed Hancock to return to Gen. Meade and tell him that he (Slocum) had taken his position on Cemetery (Slocum) had taken his position on cemetery Hill and could hold it until reinforcements came, and to urge Meade to hurry up the rest of the forces. He saw what Hancock had not capacity to see, or comprehend; that the position was an admirable one for a battle, There was no talk of retreating by night in

Gen. Slocum's report. Before Hancock had reached Meade the latter had decided that the fight should be made on Cemetery Hill, and had issued his orders for the concentration of the entire force at that point, Hancock having nothing to do with selecting the ground. The victory. Gen. Hancock took part in it as corps commander, doing his duty as a subor-dinate officer. His further connection with the battle is thus described by Gen. Baxter, who was on the ground:

who was on the ground:

Gen. Hancock returned to Gen. Meade and assumed command of the Second Corps, which had arrived at Tarrytown. While the heavy cannonading was going on during the second day, Gen. Hancock, mounted, with several of his staff officers around him, was immediately in front of an near a board fence. A cannon-ball having struck the fence with great force the boards having been loosened by the shock was driven with great violence again Gen. Hancock. It penetrated his clothing and entered his back a little below the short ribs. Gen. Hancock them retired to the hospital. That ended the fight of the second day. Gen. John Gibbon then assumed command of the Second Corps in the piece of Gen. Hancock.

place of Gea, Hancock.

There is not a scintilla of evidence to justify the claim that Hancock saved Philadelphia or Baltimore, or any other place, from invasion; or that he was the "hero of Gettysburg," or that he chose and advised that spot as the position for the battle. On the other hand, his own note to Meade of July 1, 5:30 p.m. above that the life of July 1, 5:30 absurd and false, and other testimony of an wavering, hargling, and talking about night retreats, Gen. Slocum came upon the ground, relieved him of all further responsibility, and

MR. TILDEN wrote a letter four years ago

MR. THDEN wrote a letter four years ago in which he piedged himself. If elected President, to veto any bill presented to him providing for the payment of Rebel claims. This letter was explicit, and covered the whole ground. The substance of it was as follows:

Should I be elected President, no Robel dobt will be assumed or past no claim for the locs or emancipation of any slave will be allowed; no claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late War, whether covered by the Fourteenth Amendment or not, will not be refunded. I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of any such debts, losses, damages, claims, or for the refunding of any such tax.

Why has not Gen. Hancock made a similar pledge? Is it because he fears the enmity of the South? Does he perceive that the writing of that letter cost Tilden a renomination at Cincinnati, and does he already look forward to a possible candidacy in 184? Hancock has been personally appealed to by prominent men in his own party to write such a letter. He has refused. The inference is as plain as can be that he holds himself free to sign Rebel claim-bills, if they are presented to him. The Cotton-Tax Refunding bill alone would take \$75,000,000 out of the National Tressury. On the 1st of March, 1884, bill to refund this tax was presented to of the National Treasury. On the 1st of March, 1880, a bill to refund this tax was presented to

Republicans 0 98
Democrats 108 25
The William and Mary Relief bill, involving the principle of Rebei war ctaims, received the following vote in the House Jan. 10, 1879:

Republicans 9 100
Democrats 78 27
These votes show that the Democracy 21

old musket at half-cock and re dence, and strengthen them in the preliminary battles"? And who dees Hancock mean by "our friends"? There is a preliminary battle to be fought in Indiana. Does Hancock propose that Landers shall withdraw in Indiana, and that the Democrats of that State shall so over to the Greenbackers in a body? The Greenbackers of Indiana indicate no desire or intention to support Landers and the Democratic ticket in that State. The Republicans have no coalition of Democrats, Greenbackers, and Proposition of Democrats of the Greenbackers and Proposition of Democratic of the Greenba forces," but his forces do not includ backers, who despise the unpatrio his party, and have no confidence in

for the office to which he aspires, DID the Democrats celebrate the (sup-Did the Democrats celebrate the (supposed) Fusionist victory in Maine because it was a triumph of the principles announced in the Greenback National Convention of 1880—via.!

1. That the right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the supply for the common benefit. The delegation of the right to corporations (National banks) is a surrender of the central attribute of sovereigns.

2. That the bonds of the United States should not be refunded, but paid as rapidly as is practicable according to contract. To enable the Government to meet these obligations, legal-tender currency should be substituted for the notes of the National banks.

These resolutions meen that the National debt should be paid, directly or indirectly, in his money. Could the Democrats get comfort from the triumph of such principles in Mainer De

money. Could the Democrats set comfor the triumph of such principles in Main they delight in the fact that the Souther of their party, constituting flys-sixths strength, has been publicly denounced hundred places by Gen. Weaver, the I candidate for President? Or can they app sentence from his letter of acceptance; Their the Republicary and Democratic

Their (the Revolution and Democratic) lead-ers and platform-makers are in the toils of the syndicate, gigantic bank corporations and mi-road monopolies, and have neither the courage nor the disposition to strike one reperous blow for industrial emancipation.

On the other hand, do the Fintists of Mains subscribe to these planks in the Democratic

revenue only.

Tenth—Free ships.

Twelfth—Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual actions.

Wast would become of Weaver's scheme for distributing public money and public land among veterans under the Democratic regime

THE St. Paul Pioneer-Press struck the pub of the first discouraging news from Maine just where Tun Tringan did. The Press said in its issue of the lift:

The result in Maine may be a Repurent, but it is not a Democratic victor is more absurd than this claim. The limite a good deal of noise in the curther play an absolutely insignificant. made a good deal of noise in the canvasa, they play an absolutely insignificant part in total vote. In 1879 the vote in Maine was 1834, the largest ever anown. Of this the Decrats cast 21,668, or a little more than 15 cent. The Republicans cast 62,76 or 45 as fraction per cent, and the Greenbackers rest, or 47,550 votes. The year before the Docratic vote was a few thousand more, but considerably less than one-fifth of the to The Democratic clamor over the result in Mass a victory for their party, is as absurd a mailar clamor over a Ronapartist triump France. There is no longer a Democratic pin Maine. It has sold out; traded its birth for a mess of pottage; submitted to absorp by the Greenbackers.

cept Chicotek, Desha, Green, Phillips, and Pulaski, give Churcalli a majority of £2,000 over Parks for Governor.—Press Disputch.

This majority, be it observed, is over the Greenbackers. The Republicans ran no ticket, but helped the Greenbackers, as the Democrate old in Maine. In Maine every vote put in the belief. sent him back to Meade with the instructions that it was a good position for battle, and that he would hold it until he (Meade) came up with reinforcements, while he did. To persist in such a claim for Hancock in the face of the overwhelming evidence to the contrary is worse than folly. It is an act of the grossest injustice to other officers just as braye as this "superb" Hancock, and very much his superior in military ability.

MR. TILDEN wrote a letter four years ago

GEN. WEAVER Is the Greenback candidate for President. This is what he thinks of Hancockery in the South:

Why, when a man votes down there the judges of election, who sit behind a screen so me one can see them, look at his ballot, and if it suits them they put it in the box; but if it doesn't suit they tear it up and put hancher that does suit them in the box. Such is the condition of affairs in the South to-day.

He made this statement in Cooper Institute on Monday evening, at the very moment when the Democrats were exulting over the returns from Maine. The point for the North to catch is, that in the South the throwing out of votes is no longer limited to those cast by "nigger." No man who votes the Republican ticket can expect to have his vote counted, no matter whether he is white or black.

WATTERSON, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is considerably disgusted at the Demo-eratic whooping and yelling over the Mains election, in which their party was submerzed in

election, in which their party was submerred in the Greenback organization. He says:
Hincock will carry connecticut [1]. New York:
[7]. New Jorsey [7], indiana [7], California [7], and Oregon [7]. Way should Democrate componistional content of the same of th

New Jersky will show greater changes from one party to another next November than possibly, any other State. There has been a political revolution among the Jersey men. The revenue tariff plank in the Democratic platform has driven thousands of workingmen to the Re-publican fold; and the nomination of agenticman who has been a conspicuous champion of convict labor as the Democratic candidate for Governor has allenated another class of workingmen. The next Legislature algebra of Tutted System

THE rejection of the new charter for San Francisco by an overwhelming vote was chiefly due to the fact that it enlarged the powers of the Mayor. While this was admitted to be theoretically a step in the right direction, it had its disadvantages, inasmuch as Kalloch was the focumbent and a candidate for reclection. Chromastances after cases, and it is easy to understand why the people of San Francisco, with Kalloch in office, did not wish to exlarge the powers of the Mayor.

THE persuasive eloquence of Ben Butler's barrel didn't reach out into the back counties of Maine. There is some virtue yet left in the pine forests. The pity of it all was that the Republican managers did their brugging polors, instead of after, election. It is only a few weeks since Mr. Blaine telegraphed to the Chairman of the Vermont Committee that there would be no dress parade in Maine; yet the Republicans got out their fine cicthes and rilled the fatted calf a week before the prodigil hore in sight.

John A. Clarke, of Washington, D. of an address before the Hancock and Englicitud in Washington recently, said:

There is not a better Democrat in the Unite-States than myself. I have been one all my life, and never voted any other tloket. In addition, I served four years in the Confederate army, and am as good a soldier as any witch-burning Puritan of the North. Let the dead past bury its dead.

THE mistake of the Republicans in Maine thus set forth by a well-known politician of

u issue, boning to on southern issue, hoping as a color of a greater importance. It of its greater into the color of the finance were presented and support and what peatended to be fasteen conclusive; they orgalestified with the Greeplas aways hold to it until the aways hold to be aways hold on the aways hold on the aways hold to be aways hold

No HANCOCK (hard mor No HANCOCK (hard mon okindint evictor) Democrat h communication to firs This up particular cause for rejoich election in Maine. If Pieiste to be elected Governor, he is to doesn't support Haucock, b weaver, and prefers Gard Phisted is a Nationalist, an supremacy hereay, which is to the Democratic party.

THERE is no reasonab THERE IS NO PERSONABLE MAINE CLEENTON THE HERALD. However that may be, it as pointed Hancock, Schell, Tam Herald in electing Davis (R. The Republicans confess to that the majority was not in nevertheless, if only by a necessity.

THE booming of the ca Hall Park last evening jarm nervos.—New York Sun. The echo of the cannon the The echo of the taris, not Pirest out that Davis, not Pirest have jarred on the Demist they had "buty-Hall Park the previous of the previous o THE Hancock fellows th

THE Hancock femines the little V's and X's to hire a round town playing "Have, from Maine?" are feeling the fore they were out of the we are out of pocket and in a in THE first returns from Watterson very pious, and as Southern editors do, in a cie. It will be hard for hi Having "thanked Got"

INDIANA is not so doub Nby not? Have the Det their ticket in Indiana and Greenbackers? That is the election can be rendered don

heck townships comes in, qui peters out. The appearances (Rep.) has defeated the who and is elected Governor of M THE Hon. Thomas Hot

buy up the whole edition of Ir takes a long time to woods. The Democrats take when they whistled Is that Democratic band min The Tribunk will be i dirst for "the news from Ma

THE result in Maine is paign,—Detroit Free Fresa. What is the result in Main

SPIRIT OF THE GI

The Minois Staats-Zeit

The Minois Staate-Zeitung follows: "In the Third Co-composed of the Fifteenth Bighteeuth Wards of the cit of Cook County, and includi Lake, Mr. Charles B. Farm mited as candidate to repress the Lower Flower of the Mr. Farwell, whose first Odacy was chiefly Suggested Hinois Staats-Zeitung, has her of Congress, and is acknown of the congress, and is acknown the Congress of the Congress services he rendered to fire. In both of his cofire. In both of his conti-ciceted through the sup-voters of his district. In however, the Illinois Stadi-number of the truest Gern-posed his reflection, in com-and many mistakes and err Grant Administration, and transfer of power to the op-House seemed to be importance. But it is people should prefer importance. But it is people should prefer and tried Republican B all the experiences they have the experiences they have the experiences they have the experiences of the North. Vaciliating course of Mr. during the days before the tion were made by the I Couvention at Chicago was the confidence his German had in his firmness, although thankful for his noble work was natural, therefore, that

had in his firmness, althous thankful for his coble work was natural, therefore, that withstanding the harsh during the excited camp prefer this time the Mr. Farwell, because the to-day is vastly different in aggressive course of the serous position occupied party on ail financial que amount necessity to eject of our next Congress a ma members. As a matter a Second, and Third Congress of the con

d to stand as as the children of Is sesh-pots of Egypt, as of their prophets sesh-pots of Egypt, an a of their prophets, so a of their prophets, so a of their prophets, so a well beer, gave pleaseling arguments and siling arguments and substantial and the selection of the statesm may over the statesm may be eathlyfiden in the earth wards on Satur, the ward that could one we divest the above two braselogs, and verbage them born lords and propulate the statesm of the born lords and propulate the statesm of th

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of Weaver's scheme for ioney and public lands the Democratic regime?

year before the Demthousand more, but one-fifth of the to over the result in Mo party, is as abourd as a Honapartist triumph in nger a Democratic party out; traded its birthrigh

rk., Sept. 15.—Official re-Green, Phillips, and Pu-la majority of \$2,000 over. Press Dispatch. It observed, is over the Bepublicans ran no ticket,

usands of the Fusion tickets, rum method other thousands and ballot-box stuffed suffi-up their notoriously borns, is a strange spectacle to see ating themselves hourse over k vote in Maine, and also re-opression of the Greenback pression of the Greenback and Alabama by Democratic

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of the Louisville Courier-rably disgusted at the Demo-had yelling over the Maine their party was submerged in anisation. He says: my Connecticut [7], New York indiana [7], California [7], and should Democrats compromise by consolidating with Green-we have lost by Maine fool-was bad enough. We can such blundering. The Demo-sonest-money party; it stands ney platform, and it should not from Greenbackery and

will show greater changes another next November than, or State. There has been a poamong the Jersey men. The uk in the Democratic platform nds of workingmen to the Rethe nomination of a centleman appleuous champion of convict pratic candidate for Governor other class of workingmen.

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of the Mayor.

The eloquence of Ben Butler's chout into the back counties is some virtue yet left in the legist of it all was that the igers did their bragging before, election. It is only a few Vermont Committee that there is parade in Maine; yet the att their time clothes and killed week before the prodigal hove

KE, of Washington, D. ore the Hancock and English ton recently, said: better Democrat in the United if. I have been one all my sted any other ticket. In addition years in the Confederate good a soldier as any witchof the North. Let the dead

SPORTING EVENTS

southern issue, hoping to convince the people of its greater importance. It hasn't succeeded, and I'll tell you way. The great mass of the Greenbackers were honest in accepting the view they hold on the financhi question. They were presented and supported with arguments and what pretended to be fauts that seemed to them conclusive; they organized, and, once identified with the Greenback party, all their Yankee obstinacy held them to it, and they will away hold to it until the arguments that led them into it are fairly and fully met and refuted their intelligently attempted; but an attempt was made to magnify another question. Fine Performance of Maud S. at the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club Course.

She Makes a Mile in 2:11 1-2 in the Face of a Very Strong Wind.

No HANCOCK (hard money) and English skindint evictor) Democrat has yet addressed a communication to The Tailura explaining what particular cause for rejoicing he has over the election in Maine. If Pleisted Should turn out

election in Malos. If Planted should turn out to be elected Governor, he is not a Democrat; he doesn't support Hancock, but will vote for Weaver, and prefers Garfield to Hancock. Plaisted is a Nationalist, and hatce the Statesupremacy heresy, which is the corner-stone of the Democratic party.

THERE is no reasonable doubt that the Maine election has disappointed the Republicans. New York Horald.

However that may be, it has certainly disappointed Hancock, Schell, Tammany Hall, and the Herald in electing Davis (Rep.) for Governor.

the Republicans confess to "disappointment" that the majority was not larger; but they won nevertheless, if only by a neck, and rake in the

The booming of the cannon in the City-Hall Park last evening Jarred on Republican perves.—New York Sun.

The echo of the cannon the next day, when it unned out that Davis, not Plaisted, was elected, must have jarred on the Democratic nerves, and made them wish they had "boomed" less in the City-Hall Park the previous evening.

THE Hancock fellows that chipped in their

Intie V's and X's to hire a band-wagen to go round town playing "Have you heard the news from Maine?" are feeling that they crowed before they were out of the woods, and that they are out of pocket and in a lurch.

THE first returns from Maine made Mr.

waterson very pious, and he "thanked God," as Southern editors do, in a double-leaded article. It will be hard for him to take it back.

INDIANA is not so doubtful new as it was.

New York Sun.

Why not? Have the Democrats abandoned their ticket in Indiana and gone over to the Greenbackers? That is the only way Porter's election can be rendered doubtful.

The Fusion "majority" in Maine, as the back townships comes in, quietly but inexorably peters out. The appearances now are that Davis (Rep.) has defeated the whole coalition forces and is elected Governor of Maine.

THE Hon. Thomas Hoyne will, it is said,

buy up the whole edition of his Tuesday night speech at a premium, and hold it for private

ods. The Democrats made a frightful mis-ke when they whistled at the first clearing.

Is that Democratic band will come around again the Tribune will be happy to gratify its thirst for "the news from Maine."

Ir was magnanimous of the Dems to burn all their powder in celebrating a Republican

THE result in Maine is decisive of the cam-pugn.—Detroit Free Press. What is the result in Maine?

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The Minois Staats-Zeitung writes editorially as follows: "In the Third Congressional District composed of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Righteenth Wards of the city, and sixteen towns of Cook County, and including the County of lake, Mr. Charles B. Farwell has been nominated as candidate to represent that district in the Lower House of the Federal Legislature. Mr. Farwell, whose first Congressional candidacy was chiefly suggested and urged by the Minois Staats-Zeitung, has been twice a member of Congress, and is acknowledged to be one of the most prudent and successful Representatives the State of Illinois over had. We all must well remember what great services he rendered the city after the greative. In both of his contests Mr. Farwell was decied through the support of the German

Some Fast Footing Done by Kate Sprague in the Race for 2:50 Horses.

A Heavy Batting Game in Which the Chicagos Were Victorious at Cincinnati.

Providence Beaten by Boston, Troy by Worcester, and Buffalo by Cleveland.

THE TURF.

THE TURF.

A GREAT DAY.

When the day broke clear and warm yesterday morning the hearts of those who knew that Maud S. was to try in the after noon to beat the 2:11½ record made by St. Julien at Hartford were gladdened, as they felt confident that under favorable auspices the mare could accomplish the great task set for her to perform. When these same people reached the track in the afternoon they found the course in perfect condition, but the somewhat high wind from the southwest was decidedly against any horse attempting to make extraordinarily fast time, and this fact was not forgotten by the pool-buyers, who were anxious to bet \$100 to pool-buyers, who were anxious to bet \$100 to \$70 that she would not trot in 2:11 or better. That she was in perfect form is shown by the fact that the second quarter of her fast mile was in 31½ seconds,—the fastest quarter by half a second ever trotted; the half mile, in 1:04½, is also the best to date; and the three-1:04)4, is also the best to date; and the inrec-quarters, in 1:36%, is also without an equal. But just at this point the mare felt the full force of the lively southwest wind, and had it to contend with from that point to the wire. Of course the result was to perceptibly wire. Of course the result was to perceptibly slacken her speed, and as she was tiring some from having gone the distance at such a great rate, the break which she made at the finish was not to be wondered at. This break undoubtedly lost her half a second, and, under the circumstances, her 2:11½ may be considered as good a performance as has ever been made.

ered as good a performance as has ever been made.

THE 2:50 RACE

furnished an exceedingly interesting contest between Kate Sprague, the fast 5-year-old daughter of Gov. Sprague, and Donald, a son of Dictator, out of the dam of Rosalind. Both horses had triends willing and ready to back them, so that before the start the pool-selling was lively, Kate Sprague starting in favorit about even against the field, as she had done the previous evening, but before long there was a complete revulsion, Donald selling for \$150 and the field \$100. Morrill Higbie, the regular driver of Kate Sprague, did not feel well-enough to undertake driving her, and Dan Mace was given the reins. The poor showing made by him in the first heat caused Higbie to change his mind very suddenly, and in the second and succeeding heats he took charge of the mare hismelf, the result being that she won easily, showing wonderful speed for so young an animal. Donald was also fully as good as his friends expected, and was within two lengths of Kate Sprague when she finished the fourth heat in 2:34.

The 2:30 race was won easily by the Wisconsin mare Calamus, there being nothing in the field capable of making her go.

THE 2:30 CLASS

was called first, the starters being Mary Willer Calamus, Commodore Sweetzer Second, J. W. Thomas third, Calamus fourth, and Mary Miller on the outside. As as soon as the word was given Calamus brushed to the front and took the pole, closely followed by Mary Miller, J. W. Thomas and Commodore Sweetzer breaking at the turn. Thomas was the first to recover, and at the quarter-pole was in third position, Calamus leading Mary Miller four lengths, the latter being eight lengths abaged of Thomas, while Sweetzer and THE 2:50 RACE

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CRICAGO JOCKEY AND CHARLES, 1988.

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AND JOCKEY AND THOTTING CLUB

again now, though he is willing to give her another trial Saturday if the Association makes it an object.

SAME DAY.—Purse, \$2,50c; Mand S. to beat 2:114.

George N. Stone's ch. m. Mand S., by Harold 3

drove her to so bad a break that she was passed by Almo, who finished two elegths behind Donald in 2:32%. Grand Misery fourth.

For the second heat Morrill Higble, the regular driver of Kate Sprague, got up behind the mare, Mace being satisfied that he could not win with her. After four scorings a start was had, Kate Sprague at once passing Almo and getting on Donald's wheel. Once around the turn Higble gave Kate her head, and she speeded past Donald in the easiest possible manner, being two lengths ahead of him at the quarter-pole. Down the backstretch the pace was remarkably fast, the half-mile pole being reached in 1:114,—making the time of the second quarter 34% seconds,—a 2:19 galt. At this point Kate Sprague was ten lengths ahead of Donald, who had made a short break, while Almo and Grand Misery were a distance out. The clip was kept inp to the three-quarter pole, but from that point to the wire Higbie eased the mare and jogged home in 2:28%, Donald three lengths behind, Grand Misery and Almo distanced.

In scoring for the third heat both drivers indulged in considerable jockeying, each striving to get an advantage in the send-off. Donald had half a length of it when the word was given, and Johnson attempted to take the pole at the first turn, but, being obliged to pull out again in order to avoid interfering with the mare, his horse broke and fell five lengths to the rear. When he settled the nare was going along at a great rate, and not only maintained her advantage, but increased it a couple of lengths going to the half-mile pole. Down the homestretch Higbie pulled her up, and she walked under the wire in 2:20%, Donald three lengths behind.

The fourth and deciding heat was won by Kate Sprague, who opened up a gap of eight lengths on Donald going to the quarter-pole, and maintained it until reaching the homestretch, going at about a 2:20 gait all the way. She broke when half way home, but caught again and beat Donald out in a close finish in 2:24.

THE SUMARY.

SANE DAY.—Pures \$700, 2:26 class; \$35

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Pures \$700 2:50 class; \$350 to first, \$175 to second, \$105 to third, \$70 to fourth.

M. Higble, Canton, Ill., enters br. m.

Kate Sprague, by Gov. Sprague...... 3 1 1 1

P. V. Johnson, Chicago, enters b. g.

Donald, by Dictator...... 1 2 3 3

Misery disTIME. Quarter. Half. Three-g'rs. Mis.
First heat. 39½ 1:16 1:55½ 2:23½
Second heat. 38½ 1:11½ 1:45½ 2:23½
Third heat. 38½ 1:11½ 1:47½ 2:26½
Fourth heat. 38 1:10½ 1:45½ 2:24
TO-DAY

a very attractive program is offered, including the free-for-all pacing race, in which Sorrel Dan, Rowdy Boy, Mattie Hunter, and Lucy will start, and the stallion race, the starters in the last named event being Voltaire, Hannis, and Bonesetter. It is expected that each race will be notify contested, as the horses are known to be on even terms so far tip-top condition, fast time may be expected. In the pools last night Mattle Hunter sold favorit in the pacing race, Sorrel Dan being second choice. Hannis and Bonesetter sold for \$50 each in the stallion race, Voltaire bringing \$15.

To-morrow

THE ENGLISH TURY.

Loxdon, Sept. 16.—The Portland plate at the Doncaster meeting was won by Discount Peter second, Cambusdoon third.

The Juvenile Stakes for 2-year-olds were won by Macaroon. The winner was bought by Gretton for 500 guineas.

The Rous plate for 2-year-olds was won by Lord Rosebery's chestnut filly, out of Czarina. BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. CINCINNATI.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The heaviest ba CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—The heaviest battling of this season was seen here to-day, she two teams making a total of fifty-five bases on clean hits, nearly equally divided. White was batted out of the points in three innings, and Purcell fared no better. Corcoran had no change, and had to take his medicine all, there of the cortex of the co no change, and had to take as mention through. The Chicagos hurried through the game in the last inning, else they could be more runs. They wanted to have made more runs. They wanted catch the train. The score tells the rest;

Clapp, c... Say, s. s. Smith, 2 b... Carpenter, 3 b... Reilly, 1 b... 17 17 28 29 27 18 6 Total

Innings— 1 2 3 4 8 6 7 8 9
Cincinnati ... 0 8 0 2 2 1 0 1 0 9
Chicago ... 1 2 8 7 1 1 2 0 -17
Runs earned—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 4.
Two-base hits—Clapp, W. White, Kelly, Burns.
Three-base hits—Purcell ©, Smith, Carponter,
Reilly, Fint ©, Dairymple.
First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 4.
First base on balls—Gore and Kelly,
Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 6.
Struck out—Say (2) and Corcoran.
Double plays—Chicago; 2.
Balls called—White, 25; Purcell, 76; Corcoran,
116.

Strikes called—White, 5; Purcell, 16; Corcoran Passed balls—Clapp, 8; Flint, 3. Time of game—2:35. Umpire—Walsh.

Time of game—2:35.

Umpire—Walsh.

ACCIDENT TO WILLIAMSON.

In the fifth inning of Wednesday's game a severe accident happened to Williamson. He was making a hard effort to catch a foul bound off John Rielly's bat, and in the effort fell headlong against the bank of earth west of the pavilion with his full force. He attempted to rise, but fell back in helplesness. Dr. Maley was on the ground, and examined Williamson's injuries, which he found to consist of a wrench of the right hip-joint. He walked with assistance to the Club-House, where Dr. Maley gave him a hypodermic injection of morphine to deaden the excessive pain. Beals donned a Cincinnati uniform and relieved Kelly in the right-field, the latter going to third-base. Dr. Maley thinks Williamson cannot play ball again for three weeks.

WORCESTER VS. TROY.

BOSTON VS. PROVIDENCE.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The County Campaign Committee of the Central Garfield and Arthur Club met yesterday afternoon at the Paimer House beadquarters. Most of the wards and districts were represented in the Good Shepherd, out of which grew an intense decling of rivalry, and the race to morrow night will be a ditterly contested one.

THE RIFLE.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

CREEDMOOR, Sept. 16.—The international military natch resulted in the team from the Military Division of the Missouri winning the first prile with a score of 1,023 out of a possible 1.90, and the Military Division of the Pacific taking the second prize with a score of 1,014.

CRICKET.

CANDADAN DEFEAT.

PHILADELPHD, Sept. 16.—The cricket match between the All Canada twelve and the Merion Club waswon by the latter by eight wickets.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

REPORTS OF PROGRESS.

The County Campaign Committee of the Central Garfield and Arthur Club met yesterday afternoon at the Paimer House beadquarters. Most of the wards and districts were represented.

Mr. F. Q. Ball, of the Twelfth Ward, notified the Club that Capt. A. C. Dibble had been selected by the Veteran Ward Club to represent their credentials, that the Committee. The Chair stated that all delegates should present their credentials, that the Committee might have them for reference.

Mr. F. Q. Ball, of the Twelfth Ward, notified the Club that Capt. A. C. Dibble had been selected by the Veteran Ward Club to represent their credentials, that the Committee might have them for reference.

Mr. F. Q. Ball, of the Twelfth Ward, notified the Club that Capt. A. C. Dibble had been selected by the Veteran Ward Club to represent their credentials, that the Committee might have them for reference.

Mr. B. Colehour, of Hyde Park, reported a live organization in that town, and complained that speakers who had been engaged to address the Club meetings, failed to meet their engaged to address the Club meetings failed to meet their engaged.

The Chair stated that there were 120 speakers on the rolls of t

LOCAL POLITICS.

Speech of Col. W.P. Rend to the Irish Republican Club.

Why Irishmen Should Cut Loose from the Democratic Party.

Seeing of the Ward Club Campaign Commit tee-The Fifth Senatorial Wrangle.

TRISH REPUBLICANS.

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

SPEECH BY COL. W. P. REND.

The Irish-American Republican Club held a well-attended meeting yesterday evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, fully 200 of its members being present to listen to a promised address from Col. W. P. Rend, recently elected President of the Association. The meeting was called to order by Col. M. C. Hickey, who introduced Col. Bend to the audicnee.

After the enthusiastic reception was over Col. Rend proceeded to address the Club, saying that he acknowledged with thanks the compliment of being elected President of the Club, but he regretted that circumstances beyond his control would prevent his accepting the position offered. Pressure of business was so great that he could not possibly attend to the duties of the position without making a greater sacrifice than be could afford, but at the same time he fully appreciated the honor which had been conferred upon him. He felt it an especial pleasure to have been elected the successor of so excellent an Irishman and Republican as the Hon. A. L. Morrison, who was worthy of admiration as a man who had worked himself up from the position of a workingman to be one of the leading workers of the present National campaign. [Application of Presigning the position of President, the

ers of the present National campaign. [Applause.]
While resigning the position of President, the speaker said he would still continue to be an active working member of the Club. He could not be an officer of the Club, but he intended, as one of its members, as a private citizen, and as a business—man, to do everything he could to further their common cause, entering the campaign not with any view to political office, but taking the stand simply from a sense of duty.

Some of his views had recently been given in This Chicago Taibune, to whose representative he had freely expressed his opinions, and he would now

would now

MORE FULLY EXPRESS THOSE IDEAS
on the political issues of the day which he had
long entertained.

The purposes of policy were not always
furthered by free expression of opinion, but he
would speak to them as an Irishman who in his
youth had fled from a bad government, as a
Union soldier, and finally as an American cirizen and a Chicago business-man. He could
congratulate the Irish-American Republicans
of Chicago who had had the strength to cut
loose from the Democratic party and to form a
club with a membership of 500, of whom he was
proud to be one. They had voted the Democratic ticket for twenty years, but had accomplished no evil thereby, the votes being thrown
away in the general Democratic defeat during
and time. They were the gallant vanguard of a
mighty exodus of the Irish people from the misguided ranks of the Democracy. [Applause.]
They had fought for the Union in order that
loyalty might be made to prevail over treason.
They mad helped to place law uppermost, and
now it behooved them to place men in office
who would respect those laws and cause them to
be respected. Having cut the unnatural bonds
which tied them to the Democratic party, they
could no longer be the slaves of those who
showered blandishments upon the Irish people
pefore election but who in reality despised and
hitsel everything Irish except the Irish vote.

The speaker cited as an example of this sort
of man one who now besought the Irish vote.

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of man one who now besought the Irish wote.

The speaker cited as an example of this ort
of man one who had the server the hardhips in and unmistakable act that he was one of
the class of politicians just described. His act
was apolisized for by his friends as that of MORE FULLY EXPRESS THOSE IDEAS

Chicago undertak of participate in the work of charity, and a meeting was gotten up at which the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom [applause]. Gotamor of the Screet consented to act as President and control of the light control of the participation of the meeting. Of the entire number so invited

to the cache in the emillion rises, Volchor bringing 150, therebow Study of will be emily control to the Change Study of the C LYMAN TRUMBULL

of money for campaign purposes; but, as provision would have to be made for many important measures, they could not supply more than 500 uniforms, which number would be apportioned to the various clubs on application.

Mr. Woodason, of the Sixth Ward, deferred from the Augio-American Republican Club, addressed the Club upon the importance of securing the floating English vote, and the greater importance of setting those unnaturalized citizens to take out their papers.

Mr. Mann, of the Sixth Ward, desired that the Committee express its conviction of the desirability of a grand mass-meetins at an early day, and he moved that such a resolution be passed.

Mr. Greeley, of the Third Ward, said hard work was necessary, and elections could not be run without the liberal use of money. The clubs which were unable to buy uniforms should be assisted, and unless the party awoke to the importance of this assistance and encouragement the lenders would have no one to blame but themselves for defeat this fall.

The Chair then put the motion of Mr. Mann, and it was decided to be the sense of the Committee that a rousing Republican mass-meeting should be held at an early day.

Upon motion of Mr. Greeley, the Executive Committee was requested to advance \$100 to the Sixth Ward Club. The Committee then adjourned until next Thursday afternoon at 3 o clock.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

Maine. The Greenbackers retreated into their shell as it became evident that their success was mainly illusory. The Republicans were correspondingly hopeful, and the question "Have you heard from Maine?" has changed hands within the past two days. The rumored fusion in this State received a set-back in proportion as the reported majority for Plaisted decreased. The story now is that the attempt at fusion has been given up for the present, so far as relates to the respective State Contral Committees. It is, however, understood that an arrangement has been arrived at by which this fusion will be actually accomplished about three days before election. The Greenback State Central Committee has a majority opposed to fusion, and for this reason it is said that the local leaders propose to keep the tning quiet until a few hours before the election, when they will appear in the State, and in all counties, with a complete fusion ticket. The proportion of Electors is understood to be all that stands in the way of the schemes of these traitors to both the Greenback and Democratic parties.

WARD CLUBS.

THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISPUTE. Fourteenth Ward Republican Club met ast evening.

The Committee appointed to ce

was had as to boiding meetings in different portions of the ward, and steps were taken to that end.

The Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club met last evening at the corner of Portland avenue and Twenty-third street. A. C. Oldenberg, the President, resigned, and Mr. W. D. Kent was selected in his stead. T. M. Lynch was selected as delegate to the Central Club.

The regular Republican Club of the Ninth Ward beld a business meeting last evening. A committee was appointed in each precinct to attend to its purfect organization. A number of minor reports were received, some routine business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned at an early hour.

The France-American Republican Club held a meeting at the Grand Paofine Hotel last evening. A number of plans were proposed, and a general desire expressed to bring out the whole of the vote of the French citizens for the Republican nominees. The meeting was devoted chiefly to the usual routine business.

A meeting was held last night at Carr's Hall, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue, for the purpose of organizing a Garfield and Arthur Club for the Sixth Precinct of the Fourth Ward. There was a large attendance and decided enthusiass. Dan Mann made a speech, and the necessary preliminaries of organization were carried out successfully.

The Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club of the Eleventh Ward held a meeting last evening in Martine's Hall for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a marching club. About twenty-five names were signed to the roil, making a total of nearly 150 who are willing to carry

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attorney. A delegation of Democrats waited upon Gus Van Buren at his residence Wednesday evening, and tendered him the nomination for that office, which he declined, informing his visitors, much to their astonishment, that he

The Hon. Thomas R. Hudd, of Green Bay, in the city yesterday. Mr. Hudd is at prese member of the State Senate, and a Demou politician of considerable distinction in Wis sin. He was a candidate for the nominatic Congress before the Democratic Convention met last week in Appieton, at which Gouck was nominated. Mr. Hudd's black chead is still sore over his defeat, and he not seem to relish his dish of boiled owl. Frief conversation with a Thibuxa representive, he expressed the opinion that Bo would be reducted, because, as he put it, district is really Democratic." He had he from Maine, but did not regard the result anything to encourage the Democracy. He probably think there is still less cause for joicing this morning.

The County Central Committee of the flat met in Ots Block last evening, only the city usual, being represented, as there are now The Hon. Thomas R. Hudd, of Gre

After a long talk it was decided to hold the gressional Convention in the Second District on the 27th, and in the First District on the The time for holding the Third District on the The time for holding the Third District of tion was left to a committee. Senatori Representative district committees were pointed to decide whether or not conves should be held, and, if allimatively, to time and places. It is decided to make a cough canvass of the city in order to fine whether there are any flatists other the County Central Committee in Chicago. cussion about ways and means to pay expocupied the remainder of the session conclusion reached wasnot given out.

LOCAL CRIME.

THE BOARDING-HOUSE ROBBER. It transpires that Littlefield, the boarding house beat; arrested by Officer Cluett, has bee far more industrious and, more successful that the police at first thought. As near as can be ascertained the prisoner came here last Jun from Buffalo, and after working his "racket for a time left town, expecting to find a bette field for his operations, but failing in this, he returned to the city, and for two months past has been going through houses as fast as

The four-tenth Ward Republican Club mest last evening.

The committees in the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards in regard to what should be done about electing a Soustor from the Fifth Senstorial District in place of Courty-Tressurer's Olinson, reported that nothing had yet been accounted that the place of Courty-Tressurer's Olinson, reported that nothing had yet been accounted that the place of Courty-Tressurer's Olinson, and the place of Courty-Tressurer's Olinson, that he place of Courty-Tressurer's Courty-Tressurer's the place of Courty-Tressurer's from Mr. Johnson, that he would not resign under any ofreumstances—in face, he had stated that the would resign the collection. Among the persons withink ware had stated that the would resign the collection of Courty-Tressurer's rather than give up his sent in the Senate, The Democrats would cortifie the collection of Courty-Tressurer's rather than give up his sent in the Senate, The Democrats would cortifie the senate of the Democrats would cortifie the senate of the moments of the County-Tressurer's rather than give up his sent in the Senate, The Democrats would cortifie the senate of a resolution delay. The collection of Courty-Tressurer's rather than give up his sent in the Senate, The Democrats would cortifie the senate of a resolution delay that the moments of the Senate of the Senate

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FINANCIAL.

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W. E. Tunis.

AD Exchange Plane, Lew York.

f the Republicans in Maine by a well-known politician of

THE MAYOR'S WAR.

Application that He and Others Be Attached for Contempt

Contents of the Affidavits Filed in Support of the Motion.

The Judge Postpones the Further Consideration of the Subject Till Saturday.

What the Mayor Has to Say in Explanation of His Course.

ction-Counsel Adams Thinks the Whole Thing Will Be Amicably Settled.

All Onlet Yesterday Along the Line-The Clark Street Barrier Intact.

Arguing the Lake Shore Injunction Case-The Judge Reserves His Decision.

THE CONTEMPT CASE. APPIDAVITS OF THE BAILROAD PEOPLE.
The railroad officials, having decided late lys before Judge Jameson yes being the impression that Mayor Harrison ad other city officers would be brought in

f a dozen attorneys represented the stern Indiana, but no one was present on alf of the city. Notice of the proceeding arrison, Commissioner Waller, Chief Donnell, and Superintendent Fogarty to ow cause why they should not be attached tempt in disobeying the injunction reg them from interfering with the lay-

In support of the motion Mr. C. H. Law-nce read several affidavits, the substance of lich is subjoined:

rit of injunction on Carter H. Harrison, mon O'Donnell, and Charles S. Waller. bout 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in accordlay the track under your direction." Stone, who was present, said if he would go, the track should be faid under his direction. Fogarty replied that he was not prepared to lay the tracks then. Affiant and Fogarty then separated, and affiant told Stone to go on and relay the tracks on Polk street, and he would preserve the peace. Whereupon the track was relaid, but was again directly torn up and removed. Soon thereafter affiant left Polk street, but before doing so he saw one Byrne, a Lieutenant of Police, whom he told that the authorities had been served with a writ of injunction, to which Byrne replied that he had orders to see that no tracks were laid. Affiant asked him if he would interfere with the Company if its employes were ordered to lay the tracks. Byrne said he would. Affiant then went to Taylor street and told the agent of the Company to go on with his work. Passing thence to Twelfth street, he found there one Anton Berg, who is under the orders of Fogarty and employed by the city as street foreman, engaged in tearing up the track, aided by the police officers and private individuals. He asked Berg where he got his orders from. Berg said that he knew, and would make no other reply. Affiant then went down town and got the Sheriff, and, about 11 o'clock, returned to Twelfth street, and there found Lieut. Schack, of the police. He asked him what orders he had, and from whom he got them. Schack replied that he had orders from Fogarty and his Captain (Simmons) to see that no tracks were laid. Affiant asked him if he would step the Company from relaying the tracks, and he said he would. Affiant then served the writ on him, deliveded him a copy thereof, and explained its contents. It being too dark to read the original paper, affiant asked him to go across the street to a place where there was a light. Schack said it would make no difference,—that he could serve all the papers he wanted to on him; he would not obey him. Affiant told him the Company was going to large the tracks; and the officers threatened ho was present, said if he would go, the

unfit for use; this being done in the presence of several members of the police force.

WILLIAM P. STUART,

Superintendent of the construction of the road, testified in his affidavit that he received orders from President Brown to lay the tracks upon the Company's line as located across Twelfth, Taylor, Polk, Dearborn, and Harrison streets, and set a gang of men at work on each crossing. His instructions were to lay the track in the same manner as tracks had previously been laid on other crossings which had been approved by the Department of Public Works. In carrying out this work, he dug up the pavement or ground from one half of the street at a time, laying down the track across the half and planking it, so as to afford a crossing, before tearing up the other half, for teams to pass and repass. The crossings were all laid so as to be on a level with the grade of the various streets in which they were piaced. About 6 o'clock, when the tracks nad been laid entirely across Twelfth and Polk streets, and a portion of the distance planked, the last rail was being laid on Taylor street, and the ties were about being put down in Harrison street,—affiant being at the last-mentioned crossing,—Mayor Harrison came up on horseback and wanted to know what was being done. He told him they were going to lay down some tracks. Mayor Harrison asked whose tracks or what tracks. Affiant informed him that they would be the tracks of the Chicago & Western Indiana. Mayor Harrison then ordered him to stop work. Affiant answered that he received his orders from the President of the Company, and not from the Mayor galloped off. Shortly, afterwards Fogarty came along with some policemen, drove off the Company's employés, and threatened to arrest any man who attempted to day may man who attempted to drop the work further,—to arrest any man who attempted to drop off. Shortly afterwards Fogarty came along with some policemen, drove off the Company's employés, and threatened to arrest any man who attempted to drop of the condition of him an WILLIAM P. STUART,

ordered the plants to be 110, as with the caracitoms. Some of the motter per the track there. Whereuron Fogarty said that that track the plants to be seen that the track the plants are the per the track the plants and the plants are the per track the plants and the plants are the plants and relay the Irack, and he would present the crowd, which had increased, commenced the crowd, which had increased, commenced to terr or the track, the policies they wanted with the interial, —had they (the plants are the plants and the plants are the plants and the plants are the plants and the plants are the plants

THE COURT EXPLAINS.

The Court—I had myself resolved to take the course indicated by counse] Judge Lawrence]. It is a matter of too much importance to both the city and this corporation to be passed on in a moment; and my own business is somewhat urgent, and I desired not to call it up until Saturday morning. I wish, however, to make one remark in consequence of what I saw in a public paper with reference to my own position towards this case. Last evening there was a motion made on the part of counsel for the city to dissolve, and a desire expressed that it might be taken up immediately. I assented to that, and, after some further proceeding, it was renewed, and I again assented, supposing that the motion would be pursued and taken up. I think perhaps the counsel may have misunderstood what I did say. A man had been waiting for half an hour in my private room to see me, and I stepped out to communicate with him, expecting to return immediately and take up this motion. When I did so, I was told that counsel had agreed to put it over.

Mr. Grinnell—I mentioned the fact to your Honor that we would make no motion.

The Court—I think one of the public prints had it wrong.

Mr. Grinnell—I withdrew the motion,

The Court—I don't think a motion of this importance would have been declined by me simply because it was past 5 o'clock; I would haved staid until 12 o'clock.

Mr. Grinnell—No one here misunderstood

The Court—Let the matter go over until The Court—Let the matter go over anniSaturday.

Judge Lawrence—A rule nist will issue to
show cause?

The Court—Of course.
Judge Lawrence—Do I understand the
order of the Court to be that the rule issues
returnable Saturday morning?

The Court—Yes: and I desire whatever can
be done shall be done to expedite this hearing. The usual course is to prepare interrogatories.

Judge Lawrence—We will make an arrangement with counsel for the city.

The Court—Have everything done so as to be able to get through Saturday or Monday; those are my motion days.

MAYOR HARRISON.

PURGING HIMSELF OF CONTEMPT. The Mayor, upon being accosted by a re-porter yesterday, was loth to say anything at first on the subject of the railroad war. He had just had a lengthy interview with the Corporation Counsel, but could not be induced to intimate what conclusions had been reached, if any, on the subject. He said, however, that the city was justified in what it had done, and that he had no fears of going to jail. After some coaxing, however, he was induced to make the following statement bearing on the case, which was written out word for word as he uttered it, and if it

not to blame:

"I was exceedingly surprised at the sweeping injunction issued by Judge Jameson, and still more surprised when I heard the Judge say he had not examined the papers in the case. The injunction prohibited the in the case. The injunction prohibited the city from interfering with the laying of tracks anywhere between State street and the river. Now, the railroad people had before me, when their ordinance was passed, a plat or map showing the route by which they intended to come over to their density of their density of their density of the route to be on the tier of lots between Third avenue.

THE CITY OFFICERS.

pear to be inclined to urge it, and it is certain that the city authorities are not, especially those who committed the alleged offense. The burden of the conference, further than this, was in the interest of reconciliation and the cessation of hostilities, and Mr. Adams said that he believed that in the next few days some agreement would be reached between the city and the railroad which would settle the whole trouble. He would not intimate the nature of any anticipated agreement, however, further than to say that both sides would probably make concessions in the end, as there was nothing to be gained by litigation. If the contempt case came up it would open up an endiess wrangle, which was not at all desirable to either side, and he regarded the Dunbar decision as preny effectually establishing the legality of the rightor-way ordinasice. But if the worst enme he would do his best; but, litigation or no litigation, the road would ultimately get in, though he had been led to believe that there was no real, earnest insention on the part of its managers to come further north than Twelfth street for three years to come. The object of their movement Wednesday, he thought, was simply to maintain their rights under their ordinance, which requires them to lay down their tracks within a year from its passage, and when the city interfered the Company gained all it sought.

Of the interference he had very little to say except that the Mayor had not interfered, and that what interference there was had been in violation of his orders. So far as the contempt question growing out of it was concerned, however, he thought nothing would define its proposed route and the city might then withdraw its objections, which, though he would not say as much, may be the gist of the negotiations pending. If this should prove to be the case, the railroad will have gained all it has been clamoring for an it can extend its tracks at its leisure, or as fast as it can acquire the pioperty to lay them on.

COMMISSIONER WALLER

COMMISSIONER WALLER

them on.

COMMISSIONER WALLER
had very little to say upon the subject. He
had supervision, he said, of the laying of all
tracks, and when notified that these tracks
were to oe laid at night he lurned the matter
over to Superintendent Fogarty. He had
had a talk with the President of the road
Wednesday, and told him that all he wanted
was a compliance with the ordinances, and
he had thought everything was all right
until he received a letter from Mr. Brown a
few hours atterward. What he wanted was
a compliance with the ordinances, and beyond this he had no interest of any kind.
His first objection to the proceeding was that
the work was to be done at night, when it
would be impossible to properly supervise it, and his second was that
the railroad authorities had failed to get a
permit and to indicate the route they proposed to cover. If they had came to him
yesterday for a permit he would have granted
it, and if they had started to lay tracks even
without a permit in the day time he would
not have interferred unless they undertook
to violate the ordinance under which they
had obtained all of their rights, it was a
sanding-order to the police to interace
with the learing up of the streets
at all these, except upon a permit and the matter in question the chances
were that the laying of the tracks, at night
would nive beat bherfered with just as at
was. He had not ordered the tearing up of
the tracks, however, but simply that the lay-

THE LAKE SHORE.

laying across Lot 2, Block 32, and Block 33,—property owned in common by the Lake Shore, the Burlington, and the Northwestern previous to the purchase from the two last-named by the Chicago & Western Indiana of their ondivided one-third.

Mr. George C. Campbell read the bill filed by the Western Indiana on the strength of which the injunction was issued, an abstract of which appeared in The Tribune of Wednesday.

Mr. James L. High, representing the Lake Shore, proceeded to read

THE ANSWER.

It was in the main a denial that any force or violence had been used to prevent the laying of the tracks; a denial that the complainant of the tracks; a denial that the complainant had any right to construct its road across defendant's line, or that it was defendant's duty to unite with it in making a crossing; that defendant was in open or secret hostility to the construction of the road, or that its officers had declared that they would make no agreement with the Western Indiana; that there was any hostility between the Lake Shore and the Grand Trunk other than a proper and legitimate other than a proper and legitimate competition between competing lines; that there was any force used, or any danger of riot and bloodshed, so that the injunction was unnecessary; that the Western Indiana had ever procured by purchase, condemnation of the statement of the state tion, or otherwise, any right from defendant to use its crossing or construct its line over the premises described, while, even if it had purchased an undivided one-third, that would not entitle it to an exclusive use of the same; and that a court of equity had any power to enjoin the defendant—a joint tenant of the premises—from any lawful or proper use of the same. Mr. High also read an affidavit of Arthur Woodcock, attorney for the road, in relation to the pending condemnation proceedings in the County Court, and an affidavit of John H. Parsons, Superintendent of the road, to the effect that no force or violence was used to prevent the laying of the track, and that the injunction was gotten out after the mischief was all done.

THE PUBCRASE OF THE UNDIVIDED ONE

from the Burlington and the Forthwesters and the agreement of those two roads to allow it to cross the property. The amount of the purchase, it appeared from the affidavi and the agreement, was to be determined prorate on the basis of the amount to be paid the Lake Shore by the Western Indiana as the result of the pending condemnation proceedings.

pick. High REGAN HIS ARGUMENT by saying that, with the exception of the etraordinary injunction issued Wednesd evening restraining the Chief Executive fro preserving the peace, he had never heard so extraordinary an injunction as the one this case. The Western Indiana's title witgo a title, but merely an option to take from the Burlington and Northwestern at some fruire indefinit time and at an indefinit arise.

should be decided by Commissioners to be appointed for such purpose. But the act of 1872 was different, and after leaving out the clause as to the appointment of Commissioners provided that in case of a dispute as to place or amount the question should be settled in the manner prescribed by law. The Legislature had neglected to provide any mode for settling such a dispute, and at present no new company could cross the tracks of an old one unless by consent of the latter. The rights of the Company were on the same level as those of private citizens, and its land could not be taken without just compensation first made. The only clause or provision of law under which complainants could possibly claim title was under Sec. 14. Art. IX. of the Constitution, in relation to the right of eminent domain. Having made this assertion, Mr. High turned to Mr. Campbell and asked him what provisions of the statute he invoked in his favor, and how he oviated the necessity of making just compensation for the land taken?

Mr. Campbell promptly responded that he did not have to make any compensation. His client was an owner of an undivided third in the land in controversy, and, according to well-established law, it had the right to cross that land in the only manner a railroad could—by a track—and was not liable to its cotenants for any damages whatever so long as it did not claim an exclusive possession or do anything which amounted to an ouster or a denial of their coextensive rights with it in the land.

Mr. High replied that the bill bristled all over with declarations which were tantamount to a claim of exclusive possession to part of the land. Lastly, he claimed that the Constitution required that in all suits for condemnations of land the trial should be by jury and the damages assessed by them.

Judge Jameson said that was clearly the law as to private citizens, but the important point was whether it applied as well to corporations. He then took the papers and case under advisement. No intimation was given as to when it wou

QUEER TASTE.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 16.-We have GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 16.—We have a genuine sensation here in the elopement of a white woman. Miss Chase, with a negro. The girl belongs to a family of the highest respectability, she being the daughter of the eminent elergyman of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Chase, who was mentioned for the office of Bishop of this diocese at the time of the election of the present incumbent, and is also a sister-in-law of Rector Higgins of the Episcopal Church of this city.

Miss Chase is a handsome and vivacious

Miss Chase is a bandsome and vivacious little woman of about 20. She has been highly educated, and always moved in the

The negro (Sam Monroe) is a tall, good-in the employ of Rector Higgins, with whom Miss Chase has been residing for the past

pered the girl's name in connection with the negro, but met with general disbellef, so that

me (These has been residing for the past present the stift amost the connection with the source of surptile that on Trenday night, the street of the stift amost the connection with the source of the stift amost with general dicheled, so that the sanouncement that, on Tuesday night, they had elonged, coing ten miles weed of the street of the state of the was. It has into otherwish the straight of the present of the pres

COLORADO MINES.

The Carbonate-Deposits of the Leadville Camp Not "Played Out."

Encouraging Statements Respective the Amie, Chrysolite, and Little Chief Mines.

Why Stocks Are Falling—A Sharp Game of the Principal Owners.

cepted by the general public

AS FAILURES AND WRECKS
from which the holders are glad to a

any sacrifice. In to-day's issue of Tribune the mining column contains usual item: "Chrysolite, Amie, and I. Chief were lower"; and also a copied a gram from the New York Tribus Z. L. White, one of its own staff, i ville, recounting an interview Daly, of the Little Chief, and Daly, of the Little Chief, and declare a few days' shipment will exhau Chrysolite and Little Chief Mines. issue with such apparently author statements as these—backed as they the constant rumors of months past, the drawal of capital from mining enter and the dark cloud of depression whi ers so much of mining effort-the mighty tides of the sea. the result of

CALIFORNIA

lividends are declar ingurated, and the b noters is enlarged were the colossal, n lood, O'Brien,

rather than lack of or demonstrates this tact, the faith, and been rich in evidence of this is stated: The depression commenced rarly in Then followed the mail all paying mines wer well as most of the pron-was past, the output was kept down; and product of the old below that of 1872, so a come into line that the of the camp for the par-to Sept. 1, 1880, falls of total production of the that of August being total production of the that of August being product ever known in cations at the present put of the remaining for will nearly equal that controls

will nearly equal that unonths.

Sursiy, the Leadville. Is NOT "Fin.

In regard to the rich of the Divide, I will be properly is checked, doubt and withholds affect the Leadville castill by the difficulty of works. There are as for concentration or relocalities, and transposes to be practically progress to be practically progress to be practically progress a bright on flook for sighted Directors of the Religional and the South prehend the value of the surse of the surs with all the energy of through the valleys an passes of Southern Country other lines, over Fonce Alpine Passes, to the samed slopes of the Sam Juan country other lines, over Fonce Alpine Passes, to the seamed slopes of the Pitkin, and Ruby, and will unload their hes pour them into the the other lines are being company over Tennes buried treasures of Reile and Horn Silver Mobeyond. And yet an glad Christmas comes the Upper Arkansas mineral districts of B Thus, in spite of doub fear, the Work moves splendid destiny of our State—the treasury of her to the front subling as her mountain-peaks clouds, stand—ever in ARE PUSHING

Brecial Dispatch to Discature, fil., Sept will be in Decatur union on Oct. 6 and T doubt. Last evening ceived a telegram for the control of the Two cera, of which regim colonal, will be here.

THE UPPER
Special Dupotes to
Stoux Orry, Ia.
Sontanelle, just arrive
sunden subsidence
left (the river in band
island there are only
bound of the beats me
your the bar, Rates
have advanced from
100 pounds.

DO MINES.

-Deposits of the np Not "Play. Out."

stements Respecting hrysolite, and Lit-hief Mines.

-A Sharp Game of the

The Chicago Tribuna.

15.—Having come downing the mountain miningfor a brief visit to Chi-I am met on every hand

any of the great tyear stood as synonyms sperity, have fallen one by first were considered as nowerful "bear"

ers are glad to escape at to-day's issue of THE f its own staff, fr tle Chief Mines. To take , and believing, as I do con-

forth: but I know the the worthy poor, have been

whose stock is to-day quoted columns at 64 cents for a he total number of shares be-the property consisting of Amie and Deer Lodge. I in-Amie and Deer Lodge. I inany me a prominent Wallthen in the camp, who
it was thoroughly skepits value, and said he
eve the whole property
,000,—but who was quite conie got through. We walked
fifter level the walls of which
lined with rich carbonates,
lases showed chlorides of silbm \$2,000 to \$5,000 per ton.
re-body of great and undisthe lowest workings of which
st, and the bottom of which
eached. It showed better than
t before visited it, and had
see ore in sight

stocks were floating on the On returning to the surface nager, Mr. Palmer, an honest le miner; and I asked him a that, with such vast wealth light, and with such vast wealth light, and with the breasts of rkings in rich ore, its stocks iso low in New York, and diy. His reply was significant: ou must not hold me responsif have no part or lot in that re I ever given currency to the mine was weak. With my at down to the minimum, untitle Company I cannot insut. I sent \$50,000 in cash to for a dividend over two and they have not yet desaid to him: "Mr. Palmer, are to do so, you could take \$200,000 of ore in a very short but not?" "Yes," he replied; it that amount in two or three trobbing the mine; and could dividends. In fact, I consider one of the greatest and best mb, and her ore-body is hard-

se facts, I don't believe the

THE CHRYSOLITE MINE,

THE CHRYSOLITE MINE,
me ago; and while, in a mine
llions of treasure have already
workings nearest the shafts
of ore, and the place of the
ed with waste,—and while I
unning through barren places
diron, which are interspersed
deposits,—yet there were
of ore in sight, and
and drifts whose sides
leral, and their breasus covered
trates. I also found floors of
ming for long distances over
se waving top was cut in many
that a great body of mineral
found in places levels of good
r with timbers, which work,
armen said afterwards, he had
. The Vulture workings, ueis Company, were closed up,
last visit to them, I saw their
of good ore. Now notice! A
y Mr. White telegraphs to his
we york Tribune, that the
nearly exhausted. Two days
off Leadville, and, on the day
dien, the Manager of this mine,
reliable gentleman, told me
ments for the day previous had
of an unusually high-grade
or the forty-eight hours preut had averaged
ousand dollars per Hour.

or the forty-eight hours preult had averaged
outsand dollars. PER HOUR.
Ity pretty good for a "played,
ith the Leadville Herald of last
full and special report on the
Its own mining editor, Mr.
—whom I know to be one of
most competent mining restate.—in which he speaks of
ut of the mine, and says that
ave not looked as well or so
months as now. Mr. White,
ditor and writer, is not a minn a brief visit is hardl, come of these things. His report
hearsay evidence, and
ear" sources; and yet, on
stocks dropped \$2 per sh
gr one-sixth of the territory
has been tested for mineral
and who shall say what vas
aral may lie in the terra in-

DS THE LITTLE CHIEF,

staces, I cannot believe it to be so near its death-throes as reported, though I have long felt that its directory were pushing ore-shipments unreasonably, and beyond the equalizing development-work, which should be rept largely in advance of shipments. It is but a short time since the Manager declared that, from ore in sight in discovery-drifts, \$100,000 per month of shipments could be maintained for at least a year. It is possible that, from its enormous shipments, the reserve ore-blocks may be exhausted; but that is a far different matter from exhausting the sine. Moreover, the expensive Daly shaft, with its fine machinery,—among the best in the State,—would hardly have been built, as has recently been done, if the ore in sight did not justify the outlay. Much of the Little Chief ground has not been explored for mineral, and no one has a right to assume that it is barren. Furthermore, in none of these properties has the regular foot-wall of dolomite lime, which is universally considered as the true floor of the carbonate-deposit, been reached; and the lowest mineral is generally the richest, as its greater ravity caused it to seek the lowest level. Just as I was leaving Leadville, a gentleman, who professed to know the fact, stated to me that in the Little Putsburg its deep workings had reached a body of strong carbonates high in silver.

With these facts before you, it may be pertinently asked why the tinancial kings who owned and promoted these stocks should seek to depress their own properties. My answer is, that these operations are in strict pursuance of

california methods, the genius of which consists in making money from manipulating of stocks rather than from honest dividends. Until the California operators took hold of these properties, there was no retrograde and no fallures. The first principles of this system seem to be to stock the properties enormously; then to force them for a few months to a gigantic output, so as to make large dividends on the inflated stocks. The next sten is to secure extravagant reports from well-known experts, issue a flaming prospectus, and sell largely at the high figures. The promoters being still in the directory, the practical control of the mines still remains in their hands. Having unloaded, the next thing is to depress the stocks by every conceivable means. The force of men is cut down, the output greatly reduced, exploration work is partly abandoned, necessary work is curtailed; and so the air is thick with rumors that the reserves are exhausted, and that the one-body proved to be only a vast pocket, which has been emptied. By keeping this up persistently, by stopping dividends, and by the constant pounding by the kings of the market, confidence is lost, and CALIFORNIA METHODS,

THE RESULT IS INEVITABLE:

Small speculators are unable to meet the continuous demand for margins, poor investors are thoroughly seared and disheartened, and the stocks are thrown upon the market for what they will bring. When the lowest point is reached and the game is fully played, orivate brokers are quickly engaged to buy in the stocks from all sides, and they return to their original holders. Then the tide changes; reports of new strikes fill the papers, great ore-bodies are discovered, vast dividends are declared, another boom is inaugurated, and the bank-account of the promoters is enlarged by millions. How else were the colessal, monumental fortunes of Flood, O'Brien, Mackey, Fair, Roberts, and other Constock men accumulated? I am satisfied that the same operation is now m process by the acane men in Colorado. There is a flow following every ebb; the sea is constant. Yet the simile is not quite perfect; there is an end to even the best mines; the sea withdrawn does not return. But what mean to say is, that the mines are not yet ethnusted, and

what I mean to say is, that the mines are not yet chausted, and wall pay Dividends for years to come. It is not safe to buy at the large figures, and not prudent to sell at the lower enes. In justice to our Lieut.-Gov, Tahor, I must except him from the charges I have made against the operators under these methods, for I believe that he has held on, through all the changes, to most of his mining interests, in which his faith has never fattered; and that he is honestly zealous for the real success of the mines and a fair management of them. He has probably done more than any one else for the mining interests of the State, and spends his magnificent income munificently in works of public improvement.

A most injurious result of the California system has been its blighting influence upon public confidence, and the consequent withdrawal of monetary aid in the development of prospects. In the carbonate district the mineral deposit lies almost always below the auriace, at a depth varying from 100 to 400 or 500 feet. It is a common assertion that not one in a hundred of the shafts about leadville has ever struck pay-ore. That is true; but it is also true that not one in a hundred of the shafts about leadville has ever been sunk to a depth which the formation shows to be necessary in order to strike the ore-body. I venture further to say, that fully one-half of these would strike pay-ore in good quantity

By sunk to a requisit perth.

Stoppage of capital has caused the failure, rather than lack of ore. Daily experience demonstrates this fact. Some have held to the faith, and been richly rewarded therefor, in evidence of this but one fact need be stated: The depression of the great stocks commenced early in the present season. Then followed the miner's strike, by which all paying mines were promptly closed, as well as most of the prospect work. After this was past, the output of the leading mines was kept down; and yet, although the oreground of the old producers was far below that of 1872, so many new ones have come into line that the total bullion-product of the camp for the period of eight months to Sept. 1, 1880, falls only \$30,000 below the total production of the bonanca year 1879,—that of August being the largest monthly product ever known in the camp. The indications at the present time are, that the output of the remaining four months of the year will nearly equal that of the preceding eight months.

will nearly equal that of the preceding eight months.

Surely, the Leadville camp

IS NOT "FLAVED OUT,"

In regard to the rich mineral camps west of the Divide, I will briefly say, that their prosperity is checked partially by the same doubt and withholding of capital which affect the Leadville camp, but more largely still by the difficulty of shipment to reductionworks. There are as yet almost no facilities for concentration or reduction of ore in those localities, and transportation is so expensive as to be practically prohibitive. The miners are generally poor, and cannot afford to keep sabright outlook for the future. The farsanted Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande failroad and the South Park Railroad commenced the value of this business, and

Asserting the south Park Railroad comproblem the value of this business, and

Are pushing their likes,

with all the energy of money and muscle,
all the energy of money and muscle,
all the energy of money and over the
bases of Southern Colorado, to the heart of
the San Juan country. They are pushing
other lines, over Poncho, and Marshall, and
alpine Passes, to the rich gold and silver
samed slopes of the Gunnison Valley; and
Pittin, and Ruby, and Gothic, and Tin Cup
will unload their heavy-laden dumps and
pour them into the tide of commerce. Still
other lines are being carried by the same
company over Tennessee Pass, to convey the
buried treasures of ked Cliff camp, from Battle and Horn Silver Mountains and the fields
beyond. And yet another line before the
stad Christmas comes will be opened across
the Upper Arkansas Pass, to the splendid
mineral districts of Kokomo and Ten Mile.
Thus, in spite of doubt, and depression, and
tar, the work moves grandly on, and the
plendid destiny of our wild and rock-ribbed
one—the treasury of Nature—shall bring
her to the front sublime and glorious, even
a har mountain-peaks, lifted high above the
couds, stand ever in the eternal sunlight,
D. S. COVERT.

D. S. COVERT.

GEN. GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Change Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 16.—That Gen. Grant will be in Decatur during the Soldiers' remion on Oct. 6 and 7 is now known beyond doubt. Last evening Gen. John H. Moore received a telegraph from Gen. Grant dates. caved a telegram from Gen. John H. Moore recaved a telegram from Gen. Grant, dated Rockford, in which the General stated he would positively be here. Consequently scive preparations are now in progress for its reception of the great chieftain and the thousands of veterans and strangers who will sock to Decatur on the days stated. The survivors of the Twenty-first Hilmois Volunters, of which regiment Grant was the first Colonel, will be here.

THE UPPER MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Onlesse Tribuna.

Shoux Orry, Ia., Sept. 16.—The steamer Fontehelle, just arrived from Pierre, reports a moden subsidence of the rise, which has left /the river in bad shape. About Cedar land there are only thirty inches on the bar. Ome of the boats met had lightened to get ver the bar. Rates from this city to Pierre are advanced from 40 cents to 10 cents per 10 pounds.

A Question for the People to Answer in November.

How More than One Billion Dollars Will Be Legally Stolen by Ex-Rebels If Han-cook is Elected.

The Well-Contrived Plans of Southern Democrats-A Startling Exhibit for Northern Voters.

There is one question with which the peo-ple of the Northern States will be brought face to face before the end of this Presi-

ple of the Northern States will be brought face to face before the end of this Presidential campaign. They will be asked if they will place every branch of the Government in the hands of men who have shown a desire and an intention to compel them to PAY THE WAR LOSSES OF THE SOUTH. It is useless to assert that this desire and intention have not been shown,—the proofs are given below. The recent session of Congress was a session of masterly inactivity on the part of the Confederate Brigadiers and their subservient Northern allies. A Presidential election was approaching, and it was necessary to be as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves, to full the suspicion, fast growing in the North, that those who led the armies of the Confederacy were striving to do by political strength what they falled to do by the sword. Having obliterated, in many of the Southern States, local self-government, and having secured the control of Southern elections by fraud at the polis, they sat in Congress, bidling their time. At Cinchinate they sprang to the front with the sure promise of a Solid South at their back. The soldiers of the Confederacy joyfully accepted a Union soldier as their nominee, knowing that they could have secured no better mask. They returned to their States and assured their followers that in supporting the Democratic nominees they would be supporting and advancing the principles for whileh Lee and Jackson fought. Success in the election, therefore, would mean the success of those principles. The majority of Northern Democrats are ignorant of the real views of those who vote the same ticket in the South. The average Southern Democrat to-day hopes for Democratic success as a vindication of the Rebellion: as the means by which he can completely disfranchise the despised negre; as the opening of a door to the Treasury of the United States, through which shall

PAY HIM FOB ALL THAT HE LOST FROM 1861

PAY HIM FOR ALL THAT HE LOST FROM 1861

which shall

PAY HIM FOR ALL THAT HE LOST FROM 1861.

TO 1865.

Samuel J. Tilden, an able financier, felt compelled to announce to the country that he was not in favor of the payment of Rebel War claims; by that act he gained the undying enmity of many a Southern Democrat. Winheld S. Hancock has not followed his example. Some years have passed since Mr. Tilden made that announcement. That it was not in accord with Southern desire and intention has since been shown in Congress. Many bills, introduced by men who served in the Confederate army, now lie on the tables of the committees of the House of Representatives, awaiting that resurrection to a baneful activity which cannot fail to follow the hoped-for election of a Democratic President. Some of them were introduced at the extra session; some quietly found their way into committee at the recent session, but the wisdom of the serpent caused their consideration to be postponed. But there they are,—seed which will bear fruit if the Executive Department of the Government goes into those hands from which it was taken by the people in 1860.

House resolution No. 3.843, introduced Jan. 26, 1889, by the Hon. Van H. Manning, of Mississippi, formerly a Colonel in the Confederate army, is entitled "A bill to reorganize the Supreme Court of the United States." It provides for the appointment of twelve additional Associate-Justices, thereby increasing the number of Justices to twenty-one. To a Supreme Court thus reinvigorated by new material drawn from the Democratic party, and in great part, doubtless, from the Southern wing of that party.

THE SOLID SOUTH COULD SAPELY APPEAL for the utitimate settlement of all questions arising from the late Rebellion and under the confederate amontments. This bill is he the solid south could safely appears arising from the late Rebellion and under the constitutional amendments. This bill is before the Committee on the Judiciary. After the election of a Democratic President it would be easy to pass it by force of a majority in Congress, and the appointment of the new Justices by the Democratic President, and Senate would carry the scheme to a successful termination.

and Senate would carry the scheme to a successful termination.

House resolution No. 3,847, introduced Jan. 26, 1830, by the Hon. A. J. Warner, Democrat, is entitled "A bill to relieve the Supreme Court, to establish the Superior Court of the United States, and abolish the Court of Claims and transferring its jurisdiction and records, books, papers, etc., to a Superior Court thereby established, to consist of five Judges (one of whom shall be designated the Chief-Justice), to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Court is to have appellate jurisdiction with the Supreme Court of cases from inferior United States Courts, in which the amount in controversy does not exceed \$10,000. The passage of this bill, which was referred to the Committee on Judiclary, could be asfely postponed until after the approaching election. If a Democratic President should be elected, its passage would tear down another bulwark set up for the defense of the Government against unjust demands, and substitute for it a new tribunal, whose Judges, appointed by a Democratic President and confirmed by a Democratic Senate,

WOLLD BE DEAWN FEOM THE DEMOCRATIC Senate, WOULD BE DRAWN FROM THE DEMOCRATIC

whose Judges, appointed by a Democratic Senate,
Senate,
Would Be Drawn from the Democratic Senate,
Would Be Drawn from the Democratic Canada,
House resolution No. 3,333, introduced Jan. 12, 1880, by the Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Democrat, of Kemtucky, is entitled "A bill to repeal an act entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Count of Claims." This bill deserves especial attention, because it was introduced by the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and, therefore, may be regarded as in accordance with the views of the majority of the Committee. The majority of that Committee consists, of course, of Democrata, and four of these Democratic served during the War in the Confederacy. Another occupied a lexal position under the Confederacy. This bill vests in the District Couris of the United States which have jurisdiction over the territory where such claims originated, the authority to adjudicate all claims. of "loyal citizens in States not in rebellion" for stores and supplies taken by or furnished for the use of the armies of the United States, and for use and occupation of real estate, use or loss of vessels, engines, animals, or other personal property, etc. All claims now on file in Washington for such losses are to be at once transferred, with all accompanying papers, to the District Courts for adjudication. It will be seen that this bill

18 VERY DANGEROUS IN ITS TENDENCY.

By it innumerable claims are taken for settlement to the local courts. A Democratic President could not fail to fill the benches of these courts with men who would be in synathy with the local feeling in regard to cases of this kind. The innartiality and justice of the loyal Court of Claims would be exchanged for the prejudices of local juries and Judges, who would deed whether the claims at his bill would probably soon follow the election of a Democratic President.

House resolution No. 4,071 was introduced Peb. 3, 1800, by the Hon. P. B. Thompson, Jr., a typical Kentucky Democrata and the survivor of one of the most

courts of the Bomocrats intended to first angurate their candidate for President whether he was elected or not. It is entitled the Bomocrats intended to first angurate their candidate for President whether he was elected or not. It is entitled the Bomocrats intended to first angurate their candidate for President whether he was elected or not. It is entitled the Bomocrats in the Court of Claims and the Bomocrats in the Court of Claims and the Bomocrats of the B Jan. 7, 1880, by the Hon. W. D. Hill, the Democrat who publicly declared to an audience in front of a Washington hotel last winter that the Democrats intended to inaugurate their candidate for President whether he was elected or not. It is entitled "A bill to abolish the Court of Claims, and it can large the augustication of the Circuit

Courts, to which jurisdiction over them is given.

By these bills and such as these have the Democrats of the Forty-sixth Congress endeavored to complete the judicial machinery for the settlement of Rebel claims. These bills plainly show the intention of the mighty Southern wing of the party to secure the adjudication of all such claims in courts situated in the States lately in rebellion and surrounded by the influences known to exist there; in courts which would hardly dare to withstand the

UNRESTRAINED EXPRESSION OF SOUTHERN POLITICAL SENTIMENT,

there; in courts which would hardly dare to withstand the United Santiment, and which might be in sympathy with that sentiment, and by luries from which would be carefully excluded every man who does not believe in holding the Government responsible for the losses and damages resulting from the late War. And every successful claimant would have his costs against the old Government which allowed him to be so badly used. Should appeals be taken to the Supreme Court, provision has been made for such ases by the addition of twelve brand-new Democratic Judges to that court. The claims, having passed into judgments, are made immediately payable on presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury from a permanent indefinit appropriation, unlimited as to time or amount, and requiring no further supervision by Treasury or by Congress.

There remain to be considered many other bills introduced at the recent session, or the extra session, and bearing upon this subject. House resolution No. 5,385 was reported March 27, 1880, from the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, by the Hon. M. P. O'Connor, Democrat, of South Carolina, and placed on the House calendar. Its title is, "A bill for the judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States, of which the Court of Claims would not now have jurisdiction, may file his bill or petition in said court, and prosecute the same to judgment; that the act shall not apply to claims that arose prior to 1861, and that claims may be filed within two years. At also provides, that chalmants may prefer claims for proceedes of captured or abandoned property in the Court of Claims within one year from the passage of the act. In this bill no zero the passage of the act. In this bill no zero the passage of the act. In this bill no zero the passage of the act. In this bill not zero the passage of the act. In this bill not zero the passage of the act. In this bill not zero the passage of the act. In this bill not zero the passage of the act. In this bill not zero the passage of the act. I

tion No. 5.455, March 29, 1880) by the Hon. Joseph J. Davis, of North Carolina, formerly a Captain in the Confederate army, and one (House resolution No. 381, April 21, 1879) by the Hon. Philip Cook, of Georgia, formerly Brigadier-General in the Confederate army. The bill last mentioned seems to have been the original one of the series. It was introduced by one ex-Confederate soldier, referred to the Civil-Service Reform Committee and from that Committee reported to the House by another ex-Confederate soldier. A similar bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Money, Democrat, of Mississippi, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. In the Senate the same bill was introduced Dec. 3, 1879, by the Hon. John W. Johnston, Democrat, of Virginia, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. In none of these bills is there any provision against disloyal claimants. Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, Republican, introduced a bill, April 21, 1879, which made it lawful for loyal residents of the rebellious States to prefer claims for property taken by the Union army, but it contained the most stringent provisions against claimants who had aided, comforted, countenanced, or encouraged the Rebellion. If a Democratic President should be elected, this bill may not be heard of again, but the others just mentioned will

Control of the Contro

Stores and supplies taken for the use of, or destroyed by, the armies of the Enited States.

Cotton and tobacco used or destroyed.

Use of, damage to, and loss of steamboats and other vessels.

Use of, damage to, and loss of steamboats and other vessels.

Ent of, use of, and damage to real estate. Property taken, occupied, damaged, or destroyed by the United States as a military necessity.

Property seized and used or destroyed by United States soldiers without authority.

Property destroyed by the enemy on account of military occupation by the United States.

Property captured by the enemy while in possession of or employed by the United States.

The probable amount of these claims has been variously estimated

*Room \$600,000,000 TO \$2,400,000,000.

An examination of all accessible information on the subject indicates that it would exceed rather than fall short of the mean of these extremes. \$1.500,000,000.

An examination of all accessible information in the subject indicates that it would exceed rather than fall short of the mean of these extremes. \$1.500,000,000.

An examination of all accessible information in the subject indicates that it would exceed rather than fall short of the mean of these claims are excluded by the four-teenth amendment to the Constitution, which covers only "any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave." The business-men of the Democratic party in the North will not hasten to the support of measures advocated by their Southern brethren which look to a payment of these claims and a great increase of the National debt.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' REUNIONS.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' REUNIONS.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Trousa.
GALENA, Ill., Sept. 16.—A reunion of the coldiers and sailors of Grant, Iowa, and Lasoldiers and sailors of Grant, Iowa, and La-fayette Counties, Wisconsin, will be held at Laneaster Sept. 29 and 30. Prominent ex-army officers from Wisconsin, Illinois, and other States will be present, and a grand time is expected. Tents are to be provided for the veterans, and everything else done for their comfort. The program is an elaborate one.

for the veterans, and everything else done for their comfort. The program is an elaborate one.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—The reunion of Indiana Union soldiers, and State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held next week for three days, beginning Tuesday. Wednesday noon Gen. Fred Knefler will deliver an address of welcome, and at 2 o'clock R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, will speak. This will be followed by prize drills of competing military companies and parades of all Grand Army posts, a prize to be awarded to the one having the largest number of men in line. Thursday afternoon military companies and regiments will drill, to be followed by a sham battle, ending with the capture of the enemy's fort. Gen. Knefler will command the Union forces, Capt. Eli T. Ritter the Rebel forces, and Col. W. E. McLean, of Terre Haute, the Grand Army forces.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBER OUR patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until to clobe p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

JATISCIE. (BIMMS. BOOKELDER'S AND STRUCKERS, IN INVESTIGATION OF THE CONTROL OF THE C

ner Paulina. AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 187 North Halsted, h. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North Clarks, corner Division.

L. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 45 North Corner Sophis.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBB. Printing and Advertising Ageut & ewe and Stationery Depoi, 45 Rast Divisional, between La Saile and Wells.

PERSONAL INFORMATION WANTED-BRIDLE OTHERwise George—Louis Bridle (who it is believed
west to Ohicano in 1898 and married there one Afred
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LOST AND FOUND.

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LOST ON TUERDAY EVENING SEPT. IA. ON LOWEST MINISCON. I note bearing date Aug. I log, for long parable four months of the control of th LOST AND FOUND.

THE POPULAR EXILABLE TONING AND BEARING TONING AND STORY & CAMP.

THE POPULAR EXHIBITION STORY & CAMP.

THE POPULAR EXHIBITION OF THE POPULAR AND STORY & CAMP PLANOS.

THE POPULAR EXHIBITION OF THE POPULAR AND STORY & CAMP PLANOS.

EXTERY ORGANS.

EXILABLE TONING AND REPAIRING.

INTERNAL DEALING.

THE POPULAR EXHIBITION OF THE POPULAR OF THE PLANOS.

EXHIBITION OF THE PLANOS.

These instruments have been before the public for the past forty years, and during that time their action and fone have been seen seen and the public for the past forty years, and during that time their action and fone have been seen as well as the demand has been far alread of the supply. We have just received a fine assortment of the supply.

Corner State and Adams—see.

In addition to the above we have a large etcel of other thange that can be sold on installments if required.

30 organs in stork. Second-hand instruments taken

CITY HEALESTATE. B BALE-BY J. C. MAGNAL B WASHINGTO HOLD TOOL TOOL TOOL TOOL TOO PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

FOR SALE-A NICE HOME AT A BARGAINNEW West Admarst. a 3-story frame 5-room
house; for Exity. Price R.10. Terms easy. TURNEW ADMARST. Price R.10. Terms easy.
TOR SALE-50 ACRES. TRACY-AV., CORNER
HANKY L. HILL, 140 Desarborn-st.
TOR SALE-TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND
Dearn, Michigan-av., south of Twenty-fourth-st.;
price R.00; renting \$50 a month. H. L. HILL, 140
Deachorn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE POR SALE-\$100 Wild. BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT One block from hotel as La Grange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$18 down and \$1 monthly; cheapust prop-erty in market; shown free; abstract free; railroad to the control of the control of the control of the for plats. IRA BIOWN, 12 La Salle-st. Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LANDS IN LOUISIANA AND MIS—
issippi.

I. Emma Figuration, in Attala County. Mississippi, near Goodman Statton, on the Chicago, St. Louis & Sale Country. Mississippi, near Goodman Statton, on the Chicago, St. Louis & Sale Country. Mississippi, near Goodman Statton, on the Chicago, St. Louis & Sale Country. Mississippi, near Goodman Statton, on the Chicago, St. Louis & Sale Country. Mississippi, near Goodman Statton, and the Country and the Country of t

Of Nugent & Lallande, New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE-FINE FARMS IN INDIANA, 40 TO 4
At forced sales for cash to save the owners from
loss, I will sell six good farms, well-improved, at 22
an acre. The of means, joins a depot, are mines of trown Point.

Twenty other good farms cheap. One is the finest must country; 400 acres, with \$12,000 improvements; five miles of Crown Point.

These farms are solling prairis, rich, deep soll, convenient to schools and good market, healthy country, among thrifty American farmers, county of out of debt, taxes low. As an investment better than money as 10 per cent interest. Crown Point, Lake County, indians.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES OF TIMERRED LAND. I mostly white oak, in Juneau County, Wisconsin; terms cash. For further particulars address GEORGE CARR. Box 51, South Chloage. TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.

West Side.

TO RENT-MS WEST WASHINGTON-ST.-TWOstory stone swell-front house; dising-room and
kitchen on parior floor, furnace, etc.; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 22 Washington-st.

TO RENT-ST WEST ADAMS-ST.-A 3-STORY
and basement brick, 3 rooms deep, with all modern improvements; has just been painted and calcimington to to to better. Large lot and brick bara
lined from top to better. Large lot and brick bara.

TO RENT-NEW 3-STORY BRICK RESIDENCES
vill be completed this week. MEAD & COR, 169 La
Salis-st.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE ON
WARTENGER, ARE RODER-st.; STAT-class properly;
will be under the state of the state if Board for Part; way ferms to small, respons

To prior de state Alve Prior Crass Pin To prior de state Alve Prior Crass Pin To prior de state Alve Prior Crass Pin To private family. D. W. STORIE. M. Washington at Boom M. Drift T. 1997 30 Big. M. Washington at

To RENT SAW MODERN N-MOOM STONE front dwellings, Le helle and Clark-gas, north of North-av. Tart Elloson & HA., 165 Kast Randough-su Saburban.

TO RENT—A YONDALE—S SEVEN-ROOM TWOstory frame houses, notice style, its mise northwest story frame houses, notice style, its mise northmorth of Milwantse-av. in the complete of Arondais. We have just completed a new and
Arondais. We have just completed a new and
trains on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago &
Northwestern Railroad will make regular #50ps.
Houses new and in first-class condition. For full parleulars apply to H. M. BOICE, at Ferry & Bro. is lumber office, west and Righteenth-at bridge, Chicago.

TO MENT—AT LAKESIDE—THE GAGE PLACE,
comprising brick house, brick cottage, brick barn,
frame cuttings frame barn, and toe-bouse, with extensive grounds fronting on the lake. GEO, M.
GAGE, M. Handelph-st.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE HOUSE WITH M
resouns, in a near suburb north of Chicago; convenication for alliced station; frequent trains. Total
rest to him I. 500. S. D. WARD, 106 Leave-st. TO BENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT-WITH OK WITHOUT BOARD, ELEganly furnished rooms: no better anywhere.
Terms reasonable to permanent parties. 250 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS
wish or without board, or single rooms. 48 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS EN
suite and single near Palmer House Block. 215
State-st. MRS. MILLER.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS. ALL PRONT,
for gentlemen. 6 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer
House. Applyst Boom H.

West Side.

TO RENT-SH PER MONTH. SECOND FLOOR,
No. M Harward-st. 21, fine unities of rooms No.
35 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 25 Western-av.

TO BENT-STORES, OF TICES, &c. TO RENT-A GOOD BRICK STORE, SE MADISON just vacable. B. LEGONAHI, SE Madison-st.

Just vacated. B. LEONARD, 28 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-POWER AND ROOM IN BUILDING Corper Clark and Twelfth-sts. Inquire on premises or of Goss & Pullilips Manufacturing. Co., corner West Twenty-second and Fisk-sts.

TO HENT-OR SALE-LARGE BUILDING, WITH 1 steam lower, with or without machinery, at Slock-Yards, with tracks, stable house; good place for building shop, boxes, furniture, etc. Address DAVID GOODWILLIE.

TO RENT-ARABE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO manufacturing Co. Book Falls, Ill.

TO RENT-PINELY FINISHISP PARLOR suite, unfurnished; board if desired; no other boarders. Address As Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A HANDSOMBLY FUR-nished house by a gentleman and wife; no chi-dren: must be complete in every detail, including glass and china; would like to keep the servants with the house; South Side preferred. Address A & Trib-une office. dress and chins; would like to keep the servants with the house; South Side preferred. Address A & Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY BY A poeson willing to pay in advance, a house in good locality, with ten or twelve rooms and all modern conveniences. Address A & Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN AND WIPE wish to take care of a furnished house from Oct. I until May I. will pay ample cent, and give best of references. Address A & Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN WITH unexceptionable suferences would like a single room on Sounded location, of 6 or 8 rooms; state price and location. Address A % Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN WITH unexceptionable suferences would like a single room on Sounded like breakfast in the house. Address A % Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE OR COTTAGE. A COTTAGE AND ADDRESS OF STATE O

INSTRUCTION. Elecution—samuel Eatzer, Teaches of Elecution and Dramatic Art, Room & Central Music-Hall, Hershey School of Musical Art, and AlWANTED-A COMPETENT GERMAN PREvacription cier. Reference required At In
Twenty-second-it.

WANTED-BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE A
Wirst-class bookkeeper; must be competent; state
experience and give references. Address A 21, Trib-WANTED—FOR OFFICE WORK A YOUNG LAL most be a good perman and well recommended wages low at first. Address A Zi, Tribune office. WANTED-A SMART BOY OF 16 OR 17: MU
be a good penman. Apply to CAMERON, A
BERG & CO., II Lake-st. BERG & CO., 71 Lake-st.

WANTED—A CLOTHING SALESMAN; PRIMApent place and good salary to first-class san; so
others need apply; must speak German and English
itemity. City references required. Apply from 6 to
2p. m. at YOMDORF BHOS', ho and ES North-av.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING FIRM. AN
assistant bookkeeper; must write a good hand
and be quick at figures; salary to commence, \$10 per
week. Esferences required. A 5ll, Tribuse office.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION DRUG CLERK,
with good references. H. J. BECKWITH, 50f
Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED-FUH-CUTTER; ONE WHO IS COMbe first-class in every respect, both is work and reputation. If references are satisfactory steady employment will be given by a reliable house. Address, with
references, A.7., Tribune office. WANTED-SEVERAL GOOD CARPENTERS FOR Unidde work, owner Thirty-eventh-st. and Vincennes-sev.; also good stairbuilders, at mill on West Fourteenth-st., near Stewart-av. WANTED-FEEDER FOR CYLINDER PRESS WANTED - FIRST-CLASS GARDENER (SIN. Tribune office.

WANTED-GOOD ENGINEER TO GO IN THE country, Apply, with references, at 47 South Jefferson-4.

WANTED-TWO GOOD CARPENTERS. CALL WANTED-COAT MAKERS TO GO IN THE country. Apply at 34 and 36 Madison-st. WANTED-3 GOOD PRINTERS ADVERTISING and subscription solicitors, and boy who can setype. Room 56, 188 La Salle-st. WANTED - BLACKSMITH, STEAM-FITTE and laborers, at WEIR & CRAIG'S, 285 Ard WANTED-SHOEMARER-AT 1504 WEST MADison-st. between Union and Halsted. Have a
steady job for the right man on sewed wors,
WANTED-WAGON WOODWORKER AT & WANTED-AN ENGINEER AT THE GAULT WANTED - FIRST-CLASS TINNER 107

W Trenty-second-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED-A GOOD, ACTIVE MAN AS GROOM
to take carpf fast horses; must be sober and
understand his liness. Apply at stable 22 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A GROOM AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S WANTED-MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSE and make himself generally useful about the house. Apply at 1470 Wabash-av.

MANTED—400 RAILED WADESD-AV.

WANTED—500 RAILEDAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Dakotar: 100 for sawmits in Michigary: 25 rook men and diriliers: free fare for all; 50 farm-hands; illiforeits work. GHRISTIAN & CO., 28 SOUTH Water-st.

WANTED—ALL THE GOUD LABORERS I CAN get for C. & N. W. Co. in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan; 3130 to 31.5 per day; 100 for station work: Il cents per yard; 50 for stone-quarry; tree fare; 50 coal-miners. At J. H. SPERBECKS, M. West Randolph-51.

Miscellane WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR "THE V Caskes of Literary and Poetical Gens," a standard work of very choice character; sample pages with terms sent on application. WM. G. HOLIMES, T. Madison-st. Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUTLER, MUST have good references and be a white man. Address A & Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTS—ENERGETIC MEN. Throughout America guaranteed permanent. W throughout America guaranteed permanen employment and liberal compensation introducing our indispensable invention. If samples free to em-terprising persons meauling business. Merrill Manu-facturing Co., 27 and 28 North Clark-sa. Chicago. WANTED—A PORTER COMPETENT TO MAKE invoices and wait on city buyers of wholesale grocery house, etc. Address, in own handwriting, with references, etc., X Y Z, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD BOY TO WORK ABOUT store, Address A & Tribune office.

FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH OF Proprietors:

1. A very profitable wholesale in reantile business is rearried by the control of the cont

1. A very profitable wholesais mercantile business, established is years; capital required, about 8,500.
2d. Millinery store, doing a good paying basiness; price, 81,500.
Dry goods, down-town eight, drug, and other stores, in city and country.
Bank in Central lows.
No charge to parties with capital destring to engage in business, who will find it to their interes to swill thenselves of the advantages my axchange offers. References, the Singer Manufacturing Co. Merchanta's National Bank, and others. K. a SAAL-FELD, 56 Metropolitan Block. Take elevator.
TOR SALE-THE HERST LOCATED AND HAND-Killes over 25 daily satisfactory reasons given for soiling; a sacribee. Apply at once at 165 La Salie-5t, and paying restourants on the West Side: obe-stablishmed same. Address 2 B, Tribune office.

TO MANUFACTURERS—THE WETHRICH Harvester Works, at Fekhi, ill. forether with the machinery and tools, will be soid at socion on the premises at 2 offices. P. m. Wednesday, Sopt. E. lied, to close the estate. of the late Peter Weyarich. Everything necessary for the successful manufacture of headers and other harvesting machinery and best work is mebrased in these extensive works. And

of headers and other harvesting machinary and beys, work is embrased in these extensive works. And Pekin possesses unusual divantages in the abundance and cheapness of facel and waster, shipping facilities by rail and river, low taxasion and heathfulness to make these works a dowlrable investment. For further particulars call on or address investment, For further particulars call on or address. HENRY WEYHRICH and AUGUST LUCAS. Executors of the last will and testament of Fater Weyhrien, diseased. Pekin, Ill., Aug. 11, 1830.

TO MANUFACTURENS—WE HAVE A LARGE factory, with 30-horse power engine and boiled, in first-class order, only two blocks from the depoty good railroad and water facilities: taxes very low; the city nor county owes ho debt; no better place in the West to carry on manufacturing; this property for sale very low. Address or call on PuWSLL, & DOUGLAS, manufacturers of pumps, wind-mills, etc. Wanted—A PHYSICIAN TO BUY A 5000 PRACTULER, M. D., Winslow, Ill.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR ONE-HALF GR controlling interest in two valuable cateries, object to increase manufactory; no competition. Best of references given. Address A E. Trioups office, for one week.

WANT TO SELL OUT—AT 30 SOUTH CLARK—Wanted—An APARATUS HIGHLY NEURO-MERCAN and predefine the wood metal, and i rery work for some times I thereforewish to communicate with an honorable business man worth about 110,000, to sell him the State right for Illinots on above patent. No necessity of having any practical knowledge in the trades. E. BLOOL, 460 West Twenty-third-sh. New York.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH 1800 OR RIGH: S. New York.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH 1800 OR RIGH: S. New York.

BOABDING AND LODGING.

BOAR DING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2027 INDIANA-AV. NEAR TWENTY-SECond-st-Front alcove room, with hot and
cold water: also smell room; with first-class board.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURdirectors board.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOM,
with board. References required.

West Side.

364 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, A
desirable suite of unfurnished rooms, except carpets, with board.

4141 WEST MONMOE-ST.—FURNISHED
no other boarders, all modern conveniences eminently respectable.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North CLARK-ST. NEAR THE BRIDGE—
floord, with rooms, ELOTO Sper week; day boarders wanted.

Elotols.

CLARENCE HOURE, CORNER OF STATE AND
CHARTSON-St., our board, and room per day, ILO to St. per week; from
St. 1812. Also rooms rented without board.

HASTINGS HOUSE, is STATE-ST. (OPPOSITE
Palmer House)—SLO to E per day, is to Sper
week; day board.

EOARD WANTED.

DOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND TWO LADIES;
La Salicato, or cast of Clark North Nide, or in
Sensord, South side; must be invicated. Address.

Poard—By A TOUNG MARRIED LADY, WHOSE
husband travels; a private family or place where
here are only few others; North Side preferred.

Address A 57, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

M ISS EDITH REVERS, LATS OF BOS the best business and medical medium is city; mining interests a specialty, and magnetic edies. Is kidridge court near Michigan av.), a floor, from 1 to 6 and 7 to 9; home Sunday. W# RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, PRO-tion, as the best adviser and counselor marriage, and business afters. BI West Mac CAST-OFF CLOTHING. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, dresses, carpets, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. J. Gilloff, an State-et.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF Clothing at GRLDER'S, ITU State-et, idd No. 863. Orders by mail promptly attended to Established list. THE UNION FURNITURE CO., ISS AND M. WEST Medison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on

WANTED-VEHALE HELP. WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL THAT IS perfect for washing and troning and can assist sometimes in second work. Good wages paid. Refer-ences wanted. 3il West Adams-st. VANTED-A FIRST CLASS COOK, IMMEDI-WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL Holl work; reference required. Call in the eventure Technical and the second at the contract of clock at the west Adams-St. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL WORK; good wages. Call at 80 frezzi boulevard.
WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK.
A ADD AT BITTY-second-st and Cottago Grove-av. Wild-IAM AMITAGE. WANTED-A WOMAN TO WASH, IRUN, AND WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in small family. ITS south Sengamon-st. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK in private family. 2705 Michigan-ay.

WANTED-A GOOD GREMAN GIRL TO TAKE COURSE THE WANTED-NURSE-GIRL APPLY AT HIS WANTED-NURSE-GIRL APPLY AT HIS WANTED-NURSE-GIRL IN A PAMILY OF four children; one competent and with experience. Apply at 26 Hill-st, between Wells and La Salle-sta.

Employment Agencies.
WANTED-CAPABLE GIRLS FOR HO
VOCA, lo cook wash, and iron, and second
Registry, 575 West Morror-M. Director of Likey Washing on the state of the sta

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepors, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
bookkeeper; best city references. Address A &
Tribune omes.

UITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN
laiely from Canada; nine; pears' experience is a
general store with same employer; first-class penman; situation of any kind; office preferred. Address
W 40, Tribune office. W 40 Tribune office.

GITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SHORT

Shand writer as corresponding elegts. First-class
references. Address A 20 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PRESCRIPTIO

dirk as soon as pussible; eight years' experience
grad. P. G. P. 75. Address W. W. S., 18 Sixteenth-St.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A BLACKSMITH DE O West Ohlo-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN IN YRANS OF Dage. Has been if years connected with locometive engine as freeman and engineer; is strictly temperate, and has good testimonials. Would take any job that offers steady employment. Address A il. Tribune. press and carriages and good driver. Good re-JITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS EN glish groom: wages reasonable. Best of city ref-rences. Address A 4. Tribune uffice.

oreuces. Address A 4 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, 18 A
first-class driver and groom; single man, The
best of city references. Address A 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR
groom by an Englishman who underst sade his
business theoremathy. Address A 2, Tribune office. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman of education and ability in a lawyer's or
other office; advertiser is timeself a member of the
logal profession, being a prignana and sweaking of
the Incorporated Law Society, Iroland; as immediate employment is desirable, will accept mederals
milary, Address A S. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER GIVE
Sood reference from Louisville, Ky. Call at S. Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGE man as watchman or in a store or a studie. Address A 25, Tribune office. Domestics.
SPIUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS AS

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO Seneral housework in a private family, or voul to second work. Please call or address to West Chile al, up stairs.

STUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCE.

STUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCE.

J good girl to do cooking or general housework in a small private family. Cook city or ferences gives please call for two days at & North Marketes.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE of the cook and laundress in a private family, dood references given. Address A W. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO Do do general nonework. Call for one day as a military was a suppression of the cook of the c SITUATION WANTED—NO. 1 UERNAN GI S with two years references. Will do gene housework to Twentieth-et.

CITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS OF O dressmaker in private families: "All work reasonable. Address or apply as 575 North Paulina-st.

Discellaneous.

Cituation wanted—writing or copyring to do at home or in an office by a young lady some experience; neat and rapid writes. Address A tribune office.

Cituation wanted—by a found Laby to do clerking in a dry goods store. Address A tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG LADY TO do clerking in a dry goods store. Address A is Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY OF R GOOD occumitor, respectable, and intelligent in some respectable business. Address V & Tribune office.

FINANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A cic, at one-half brokers rates. B. LAUNDS MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A cic, at one-half brokers rates. B. LAUNDS MADE ON FURTITURE, PIANOS, A cic, lowest rates, if Rast Monros-et. Room I.

A DYANCES MADE ON FURTITURE, PIANOS, C. LOWES TATES, IN CAN ON FURTITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts, and other good securities at lowest rates. If Washington-st. Room is and d. B. ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates. Be washington-st. Room II.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos wishout removal. Is Randoling-st., negura.

A NY SUM OF MONEY LOAN ED ON PURNITURE AND pianos wishout removal. Is Randoling-st., negura.

A NY SUM OF MONEY LOAN ED ON PURNITURE AND pianos, viscout removal. Is Randoling-st., negura.

A NY SUM OF MONEY LOAN ED ON PURNITURE AND pianos, viscout removal. Is Randoling-st., negura.

A NY SUM OF MONEY LOAN ED ON PURNITURE AND pianos, viscout removal; and other securities. W. ALLEY, in Dearbour-st, Room II.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—bases to loan on watches diamonds, and valuable Billoon rates of colours of the rest of the pinney of the

\$250,000 WORTH OF WATER-POWER BLOOD and land will be given to any re-liable party making certain, improvements on same Address A. P. SMITH, Rook Falls, IR. T JOHN MITCHELLYS. 191 EAST WASHINGA ton-st. horses of all kinds earriskess, hearises, and
intraess, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will
exchange. Chah edvances made.

POB SALE—ONE PRETTY GOOD CHEAP HORSE.
I fair one Liuc-lo horse, cheap; one Liut-lo horse
at barrain; taken for debta and must be sold. Apply
at 88 West Medison-st.

POB SALE—CHEAP—GOOD SIDE-BAR TOPbuggy and harness. Apply at 19 West Adams-st.

W ANTED—A GOUD HORSE, PHARTON, AYD
hand coal; stendy work the year count to good
toaum Apply immediately at delivery rand, doogsa
and Carrolisis. A. C. BRACK MUSH & CO.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER (SOUTHERNER Who has traveled years in South, would like to have a steechary to seil on commission to drug trade in Southern States. Address 48, Tribune office.

PILES IN THEIR WORST AND OLDEST FORMS came to permanently oured without severe measures: also install in allo and fissures without severe measures; also install in allo and fissures without severe measures; the interrupting business by & Gilla, & D. T. South Halladdee. Take street-came.

WANTED-AT HALF COST-A SMALL LOT OF dry goods, notions, Boots and shoes, dothing Address full particulars, A & Tribune office.

SEUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HE D.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

S. S. WALLACE, U. S. A., is at the Sherman. MATT H. CARPENTER, of Milwaukee, is at

8. H. GODDHAN and wife, of San Fre

NORMAN HASENCLEVEY, of Rio de Ja

Ma. A. B. METCALFE and wife, of St. Louis, e at the Palmer House. WALTER A. TREVELYAN and G. Berkeley Na-

Ex-Attorner-General Tape, of Cincinnati, as at the Palmer yesterday. He expresses the minion that Onio is Republican beyond the pos-niity of a doubt.

DANIEL M. BOWMAR has returned from his summer vacation with health much improved. He will be found at R. A. Waller's insurance office, 164 and 166 La Salle street.

JOSEPH HATTON, the prominent English novelist, who with Mrs. Hatton is visiting the United States, arrived in Chicago from London last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Hatton are guests of Mr. F. B. Wilkie.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by anasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE uliding), was, at 8 a. m., 62 degrees; lv a. m., ; 12 m., 75; 3 p. m., 80; 8 p. m., 75. Barometer, a. m., 29.56; 8 p. m., 29.52.

in Committee on Public Service of the inty Board were to have met yesterday ernoon to arrange the polling places for the ining election. Owing to the fact that the p was not ready, the meeting was postponed

THE wires for the new telephone system in the West Fourteenth Street District are all up and as soon as patent locks for the boxes are completed the work of setting up the telephones will be completed. It is thought that by the lift of next month the new system will be in

peration.

a Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Ing., passed through the city yesterday on his back to Washington from his long tright the West. He was in the city but a few hand those he spent with Col. Jüssen, his

DILER, General Freight Agent of the n, Cedar Rapids & Northern Rai-T. Spiera, General Superintendent of 1 Trunk Railroad; Charles B. Peck, fanager of the Northwestern Grand Iroad, and G. W. Gin, Land Agent of ion, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, are ine.

EDNESDAY evening some one left a hand-e, fair-haired little girl about 6 weeks old on front steps of William Kern's residence, No. Johnson street. The infant's crice attracted attention of the family, who took it in and lly cared for it. Later in the evening they cared for it. Later in the evening they cared.

(20 yesterday afterboon uploading only vessel at the yards and docks of M. to. 343 Archer avenue, was struck by a sall-bucket and almost instantly killed, lent was exhised by a part of the genring unexpectedly. The body was taken No. 185 McGregor street, where he left of four small children in destitute directs.

anon, a laborer employed at the ad Steel Works, at the corner of use and Thirty-second street, was en a railroad car which he was the track and another car which pelled behind him. His right col-broken and he was severely bruised

Some time ago Messrs. Tulty Bros., brick manifacturers, sold \$8,000 brick to one H. D. Landfare, who designed building a livery-stable at the corner of Stanton avenue and Thirty-fifth atreet. Becoming convinced that Landfare was irresponsible, the firm got a writ of replevin to recover the brick. The writ was given to Deputy-Sheriff Stacey, who was yesterday engaged with thirty teams and sixty men in recovering possession of the property.

JOHN McLeod, 21 years of age, while employed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in unloading stone from the steam-barge H. L. Worthington, lying in the river below Rush street bridge, was severely, and it is thought fatally, injured by a stone weighing about four ton fulling upon him. The pelvie bone was broken and the end forced through the flesh on the left side. He was attended by Dr. Marr, who considers the injury fatal, and was taken to the Marine Hospital by Capt. St. Clair. McLeod is a sailor from Grindstone City, Mich.

THE Trade and Labor Council met at No. 7

stone City, Mich.

The Trade and Labor Council met at No. 7 Clark street last evening and discussed matters pertaining to the unions. The Committee on the Inspection of Workshops reported the pussage of the new ordinance on the subject, and were instructed to interview the Mayor with a view of securing his signature. A communication from Baltimore asking as to the methods of procedure here in the formation of women's unions was referred to the delegation from Workingwomen's Union, No. 1, who are now membors of the Assembly. This was all of interest that was done, though the session lasted three hours.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

A special train of ten cars left here at noon yesterday for Toronto, Canada, over the Grand Trunk Railroad. It carried over 360 Odd-Fellows, who desire to attend the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World, which meets there in regular session Monday morning. A special session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge will be held this week, commencing today. Among those who went were the following Grand Representatives: James A. Gregory, Grand Representatives: James A. Gregory, Grand Representative, of Missouri; Charles Heaton, Grand Representative, Illinois; John Lake and W. H. Crocker, also Grand Representative, Iowa; H. D. Walker, Grand Representative, Iowa; Thomas Hardice, Grand Representative, Iowa; Goseph A. Hyde, Grand Representative, Iowa; Goseph A. Hyde, Grand Representative, Colorado; and B. Newman, Grand Representative, Colorado; and B. Newman, Grand Representative, Iowa; Howa; Grand, Fort Dearbon Lodge; Past Grand, Fort Dearboru Lodge; Past Grand Representative of thers.

odge; Past Grand Kennedy, and a number of thers.

The Grand Representatives were escorted to the train by Excelsior Encampment, 108 (uniported). Excelsior Encampment also went on Toronto.

NATIONAL LIBERAL LEAGUE.

The fourth annual Congress of the National ideral League will be held at Hershey Hall, burnenering to-day. The League is opposed to compting church property from taxation, supporting roligious instruction in schools, "robing the people of their time by Sunday lawa," tying sainties for religious services, exacting ligious oaths as security for truth and fidelity civil obligations, as well as several other things on numerous to mention. According to the lift if that any voice, now is the time to raise—during the Presidential year. The great estion of the day, as formally set fortheron, is whether the bulwarks of individual servy shall be awept away by the greed of wert truckling to bigotry and superstition, or a voice and votes of a free and enlightened opic shall teach political partisans that the mole is always greater than any part in the admistration of our Republic. It is presumed at the Congress will have something to say this question.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL, MATRIMONIAL,

a Carrie Evans, daughter of the late E. W.

a was married yesterday evening at her

a No. 560 West Washington street, to Mr.

Adams, of the Illinois Central. The cerey was performed by the Rev. Mr. Knowiton,

or of St. Andrew's Church. There were
low invitations to the marriage, and they

limited to the relatives and immediate
do of the bride and groom. Mr. and Mrs.

ms left yesterday evening on their wedding.

They received a large number of handand valuable presents from their many

quiet wedding occurred last evening at the fence of Dr. Edward W. Lee, No. 304 West can street, the parties being Miss Mamie slater of the Doctor, and Mr. Henry T. Merwith Lyon & Healy. The ceremony was ormed at 8 o'clock, in the presence of a ll company of friends and relatives, by the Rey. Dr. Goodwin, paster of the First Conational Church. The bride and groom were nided by Miss Emily Lee, sister of the bride, Mr. N. M. Jones. Shortly after the cerept the young couple were streamed by the

THE CITY-HALL. Controller again advertises for proposals lish the city with a lot in the West Divis-

ion for a police station.

Anorum raid was made on the South Water street fruit dealers yesterday, and everything was found all right. The character of the fruit offered for sale is said to have vastly improved

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to M. Bauer, to erect a two-story store and dwelling, Lincoln place, near Sophia street to cost \$4,000; ore to Charles Koeuker, to erec a two-story dwelling, No. 545 Clark street, to cos

REPORT came to the Health Department yes-terday that the small-pox patient reported from Dicero some days ago.—Archer avenue, two blocks west of Western avenue,—had escaped the night before, and had been at large scatter-ing the disease. Dr. De Wolf sent for the

captured and was under guard, and that his life was despaired of.

Complaints are numerous that nothing has been done looking to the erection of a bridge across the river at Ashland avenue to take the place of the Lock street one. The Council ordered the work some weeks are by ordinance, and Commissioner Waller replies that the Canal Commissioner waller replies that the Canal Commissioner are alone to blame. Ald, Cullerton was looking the matter up yesterday, and, being unable to fasten the responsibility for the delay, says he will introduce a repealing ordinance Monday evening, and also an order for completing the Lock-street bridge according to the original designs. A bridge is sadly needed in the vicinity, and there is no good reason why it was not built long ago.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

Two hundred packages of alcohol were exported yesterday.

The Sub-Treasury paid out \$12,000 gold and \$2,000 silver, and received \$11,000 silver. THE receipts of the Internal-Bevenue Office were \$23,764; of which \$1,222 were for cigars and cigarets, \$1,750 for tobacco, \$1,008 for beer, and \$13,035 for spirits.

JOHN ENRIGHT, of 173 West Sixteenth street was held in \$500 bell for selling liquor and to-bacco without making the usual contribution to the support of his country. M. C. McDonald, for failing to make proper entries in his Government books of sales made as wholesale liquor dealer, was held in \$1,000 bail by Commissioner Hoyne.

THE following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday: Hitchcock & Foster, 8,000 railroad tees: Burley & Tyrrell 14 packages china and earthenware: W. E. Burlock & Co., 1 case dry goods; Price, Strauss & Kahn, 3 cases dry goods; E. E. Eaton, 4 cases guss; Mandel Bros., 1 case dry goods; Carson, Price, Scott & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Harvey Bros., 1 case dry goods; Fuller & Fuller, 1 case chamois skins; Nieuwenkamp & Gowan, 1 case dry goods. Collections, \$12,200.

Collections, \$12,200.

The immates of the new Government Building, particularly those in the District-Attorney's office, are complaining that the rooms are flooded with sewer-gas. It seems that the ventilating pipes or conductors running to the roof of the building were to have been connected with the central shaft, but when the appropriation gave out last year, they were left unfinished. The sewer escape-pipes open into these ventilators, and, the latter having no vent above, the gas comes out through the registers into the rooms. A dispatch has been sent to Washington about the matter.

RELIGIOUS.

THE PACIFIC MISSION.

Col. George R. Clarke briefly related last even-Col. George R. Clarke briefly related last evening to a large assembly at the Pacific Garden Mission his own personal religious experience at the late convocation of Christians from all parts of the world, held at Mr. Moody's Northfield home. After defining the nature and purpose of the convocation, and explaining that the object of those who called it was to inaugurate a deeper work of grace in the hearts of the followers of Christ, Col. Clarke told his hapers how he and the others in attendance had for the first four days bared their hearts to God and bescught Him to enable them to cast out pride, love of applause, and all manner of self-approbation. Those four days were days of silent praper and wrestling with God,—days of confession of sin, followed by the knowledge of forgiveness and acceptation. The Colonel told how, during the various stages in his experience, his mind had been directed to

urged those who had not to seek and receive the gift of eternal life.

THE A. M. E. CHURCE.

The American Methodist Episcopal Zion Conference met in the Zion Church on Fourth avenue, between Polk and Taylor streets, at 10 o'clock a. m. resterday, Bishop T. H. Lomax, of Charlotte, N. C., presiding. The Church is well represented by delegates from Canada, and from the States of Michigan, Onio, Wisconsin, and Illinois. This Conference was organized in the Town of Windsor, Ont., on the 3d of October, 1877, as the Canada and Michigan Conference, and the field has been laid off as the Sixth Episcopal District of the American Methodist Episcopal District of the American Methodist Episcopal Zion connection. This connection represents 20,000 members in the United States. Last evening the Rev. T. T. Brown preached an exceedingly long sermon, and was followed by the Rev. W. M. B. Campbell. A collection was then taken up for the benefit of the Conference, after which the Conference adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day. It will be in session until Sept. 21.

PISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Chicago District Conference will convene in the Clark Street M. E. Church Sept. 20 at 2 p. m. From 2 to 4 will be executive session, and at 8 p. m. a sermon by Dr. Gurney on "The Elements of Success in Historic Methodism." There will be a reunion of those who enjoyed the two camp-meetings at Lake Bluff and Desplaines. Friday from 10 to 12 a. m. there will be an executive session of the District Conference; 2 to 4 p. m. a meeting of Christian women for consultation and prayer about their part of Christ's work; 7 p. m. young people's meeting; 8 p. m. Bible study on the fullness of the Holy Spirit.

THE RINK.

THE RINK.

AN OLD AMUSEMENT REVIYED.

Since the days of the old Wabash avenue skating rink, when Mrs. Fox. Lillie Elliott, and Callie Curtis used to delight visitors to that popular resort by their graceful and artistic skating, Chicago has been without a suitable place in which this healthful exercise could be induiged in. Attempts have been made to make outdoor skating parks successful, but the patrons have soon found cause or complaint, and managers of these places have never met with much encouragement.

At last, however, Chicago is to have among her countiess attractions a first-class parlor skating-rink, complete in all its appointments. Mr. M. W. Ferguson, of Louisville, Ky., has now in course of construction at the northwest corner of Congress street and Michigan avenue a one-story brick building to be used for this purpose, upon which work was commenced yesterday. The dimensions are 202 feet on Congress street and ninely feet front on Michigan avenue. The seate will be erected in amphitheatre style. The necessary waiting-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, skate-rooms, closets, and offices will all be elegantly finished in hardwood, and the structure will be surmounted by a showy truss-roof, creating a fine effect from the street. The skating floor, 60 by 180 feet, will have a level cement foundation, covered with a perfectly smooth and hard composition, rendering parlor skating a positive pleasure, and it cannot but become popular. Improper characters will be excluded at all ilmes, the proprietor aiming to secure bis patrons among the best class of people. Messrs. Howard & Fox, the contractors, state that the building will be ready for occupancy on or about Oct. 15.

WATER.

WATER.

THE SUPPLY AND THE DEMAND.

The report of the Department of Public Works for 1879 has just been received. Though very late, and though most of its contents have already been given out, it contains a few items not yet published of general interest. One of these is in relation to the water-supply.

In last year's report attention was called to the enormous consumption, especially the number of gallons per head, and an urgent appeal was made for more pumping-engines. During 1878 the average number of gallons pumped per day was 58,603,799. The total capacity of the works was 104,000,000, and the so-called available capacity 70,000,000. In July of that year, during the extreme hot wenther, for a day or two the total number of gallons pumped was 70,000,000, thus reaching the available capacity of the works, and stimulating the city authorities to ursent appeals for an increase in the pumping facilities. During 1879 the average per day was 68,622,441—an increase of 2,500,000 over the preceding year. The total capacity of the works has not been increased. but the available capacity has gone up from 30,000,001 to

are incorrect, the total daily consumption pehead last year having been only about 112% gallons. It is evident, however, that for somreason, either owing to the cutther off or
wastare, or something else, the constantion
of water per day per head fell off about four
gallons from 1878 to 1879. A comparison of
the monthly averages between the two year
shows some curious variations. In January
1878, the greatest quantity pumped during an
one day was 53,00,000 gallons. In the sam
month of 1879 the highest quantity was 74,000,00
This remarkable variation was due not merel
to the intense cold of the early part of January
of last year, which induced numbers of people
to keep their taps running so as to prevent the to the intense cold of the early part of Januac of last year, which induced numbers of people to keep their taps running so as to prevent the water's freezing, but also to the fire which consumed the Honore Block and also an immens quantity of water. It is difficult to tell hor many gallons are pumped at a big configuration but the quantity is certainly very large. The daily supply of last year is presented on a diagram which accompanies the report of the Boar of Public Works, and it is interesting to see hot two large fires happening on the same day visibly increase the quantity of water pumped. If July of 1878—a very hot mouth—the larges quantity of water pumped was 70,000.000. In the same mouth of 1879, with a lower temperature it fell off to 63,000,000. In April of 1878 it was 50,000,000. The Commissioner of Public Works renews in his last report the same appeal for increased pumping facilities that he made in hip previous one, but there appears to be no lacilination on the part of the Council to grappi with this important and, in some respects, ur gent question.

OBITUARY.

N. B. BROWN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS. Ia., Sept. 16.—N. B.

Brown, one of the founders of this city, having come here in 1889, died at an early hour this morning of softening of the brain. He was one of the most prominent men in this part of the State, and owned a large amount of property here.

ANDREW MAKEMSON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16.—Andrew Maken son, an old pioneer of this county, aged 8 years, died at his residence yesterday. He was one of the largest land-owners and most extensive farmers in the county.

VERY SORRY.

The Story of a Truant Wife.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.
LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 16.—About thirty
months ago Jacob Woods, of Benton County,

won the affections of Miss Romine, and, although the match was not favorably regardthough the match was not lavorably regarded by the girl's parents, they were wed. Some time after Woods, his wife, and twin children removed to Michigan, finally settling at Esquinobia, where the wife conducted a boarding-house and the husband followed the pursuit of a laborer. About six or eight weeks ago the Woodses concluded to return to Benton County, and the husband procured tickets for his wife to Chicago, and giving her sufficient pin money to last until his arrival, started her to the Garden City. Woods himself was to come by water, securing an opportunity to work his passage on a Gov-ernment boat. Arriving in Chicago, he did eriment boat. Arriving in Chicago, he did not find his wife or children, and, supposing that they had preceded him, he hastened to their old home in Benton County, only to ascertain that they were not there, nor had they been there. Back to Chicago he went, and made diligent search, but his efforts were unrewarded, further than to learn that a woman answering her description, with twins and accompanied by a dark-yisaged twins, and accompanied by a dark-visaged man, had procured breakfast at a certain restaurant there. After that no trace was found. Woods recognized, or thought he did, in the dark-visaged chap a man who had did, in the dark-visaged chap a man who had formerly boarded with them at Escanaba, and who was on the drain when Mrs. Woods left. Still the "Sould" not bring his mind to think, that she had volunisrily gone awar with him. To he was known by the name of Black Jack, and was one for whom Mrs. Woods had always expressed the utmost toathing and contempt. The husband resorted to a fortuneteller, who vouchsafed no further information than that his wife had gone off in company with a dark-complexioned man, whom

dod,—days of confession of sin, followed by the knowledge of forgiveness and acceptation. The Colomel told how, during the various stages in his experience, his mind had been directed to certain passages of Scripture which seemed to certain passages of Scripture which seemed to certain passages of Scripture which seemed to "meet his case," and from which he derived great comfort. The result of this communing with God was to bring them all nearer to Him, to revive His love in their hearts, and, as he hoped, to help fit them fur the coming of the Lord. In conclusion, he exhorted those who had found the way to salvation to continue steadfast, and urged those who had not to seek and receive the gift of eternal life.

The American Methodist Episcopal Zion Conference met in the Zion Church on Fourth avenue, between Polk and Taylor streets, at 10 o'clock a. m. resterday, Bishop T. H. Lomux, of Charlotte, N. C., presiding. The Church is well represented by delegates from Canada, and from the States of Michigan, Onio, Wisconsin, and Illinois. This Conference was organized in the Town of Windor, Ont., on the 3d of October, 1877, as the Canada and Michigan Conference, and the field has been laid off as the Sixth Episcopal District of the American Methodist Episcopal District of the American Methodist Episcopal District of the American Methodist Episcopal District of the States. Last evening the Rev. W. M. B. Campbell. A collection was then take up for the benefit of the Conference, after which the Conference adjourned until light a. m. to-day. It will be in session until Sept. 21.

The Chicago District Conference will convere in the Clark Street M. E. Church Sept. 20 at 2 p. m. Fron 2 to 4 will be executive session, and at 8 p. m. a sermon by Dr. Gurney on "The Elements of Success in Historio Methodism." There will be a recuein of those who enjoyed the two

MATRIMONIAL. Becial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 16.—The marriage of Charles A. Caton, son of William P. Caton, of Jollet, and nephew of Judge Caton, of this city, with Miss Fannie K. Hull, daughter of our prominent dry-goods merchant, was consummated to-day at the Congregational Church, the Rev. J. F. Kendall, of Laporte, Ind., officiating clergyman. The young couple started West for a Mississippi

porte, Ind., omciating ciergyman. The young couple started West for a Mississippi River trip this afternoon. On Thursday evening next the reception will take place at the residence of the bride's parents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16.—One of the most notable events, in a social sense, that have happened in this city for some time was the marriage to night of Lieut. Van Montbe, of the German army, to Miss Ellie Everett, a member of one of the most prominent families of this city. The eeremony took place in Trinity Church, the Rev. John W. Brown officiating. Several hundred invitations had been issued, and preparations for the event were made on a grand scale. The groom appeared in full uniform of a German officer. After the eeremony at the church a brilliant reception took place at the residence of E. T. Clinton, brother-in-law of the bride, on Euclid avenue. The newlymade pair departed for the East on a late night train, and in the latter-part of October they will sail for Europe and make their future home in Dresden, Germany. Lieut. Von Montbe is a son of Lieutenant-General Von Montbe, who was distinguished in the Franco-Prussian war.

THE SEASON'S CROPS.

THE SEASON'S CROPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Returns of Sept. 1, regarding the condition of the wheat-crop at harvest, gives a preliminary estimate of the crop, but there are two investigations yet to be made before a formal estimate will be issued. The September estimate, this year, gives the condition as 90, against 92 in 1879 and 87 in 1878. This estimate relates to quantity and quality, and does not take into consideration increase of acreage. The condition of potatoes, as reported Sept. 1, shows a decline with the month of 8 per cent compared with the report of Sept. 1, 1879. There is a loss of 5 per cent in buckwheat. The average for the whole country is 4 per cent less than last year at the same date.

CONVICT LABOR.

New York, Sept. 16.—The Convention of hatters in Brooklyn has just inished its business and adjourned. The Executive Committee was given power to represent before the Legislature of Massachusetts the evil effects of concentrating the labor of convicts by the contract system upon a few industries. Resolutions were adopted setting forth opposition to the contract system in prisons.

THE RAILROADS.

lay Gould and His Colorado Consolidation Schemes in Difficulty.

The Southwestern Association—How the Northern Pacific Is Get ting On.

The Trunk Lines Settle Their Diff. culty Regarding the Cutting of Rates.

▲ Slight Reduction M ide in the Rates on Live Hogs.

FOUND HIS MATCH.

Late developments indicate that Gould stands in immediate danger of losing his grip on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad will again resume its former friendly relations with that line. It has heretofore been stated that Gould was making strenuous efforts to bring about a consolidation of the Denver & South Park and the Denver & Rio Grande, as that would greatly strengthen his hold on the latter owing to the large interest he holds in the former. His efforts in that direction have thus far been in vain, and there is no present prospect that he will ever succeed. Mr. Gould in this instance seems to have tambled into the hole he dug for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé people. When that road leased the Denver & Rio Grande about two years ago, it struck a snag in the person of Gen. Palmer, the President and one of the principal owners. Gen. Palmer, for some reason or other, became dissatisfied with the lease to the Santa Fé, and commenced a warfare against it in order to upset the arrangement and get the Rio Grande under his control again. Gen. Palmer finally succeeded in wresting the property from the hands of the Santa Fé people. But he would never have succeeded in this but for the aid and comfort he received from Gould. This shrewd manipulator, whose great desire it is to control all the railroads in Colorado, saw that there was an opportunity to take advantage of the complications and finally get possession of the Rio Grange and amalgamate it with his other roads. He offered Gen. Palmer all the aid and backing he needed, at the same time buying up all the stook he could. This shrewd as Mr. Gould, and no doubt he comprehended the game that was to be played. He accepted Mr. Gould's services, but took good care to keep the control of the road in the hands of himself and his devoted friend, Mr. Woerfshoefer.

When, through the aid of Gould, he had succeeded in getting back in his own coin, and willingly emered linto an offensive and defensive treas POUND HIS MATCH.

just as advantageously as if it owned a line of its own. Mr. Gould does not seem to have understood this until lately, when he found that Gen. Palmer was the principal opponent of his consolitation schema.

CUTTING COLORADO RATES. The affairs of the Southwestern Railway Association, which have been running rather smoothly during the last month or so, are smoothly during the last month or so, are getting entangled again on account of a reported cutting of rates on Colorado business. This class of business has been a source of great incubic to the Association since its organization, and at no time have freight rates to Colorado points, been rairly maintained. The trouble arises from the fact that Colorado points can be reached as well by the Iowa pool lines via Omaha as by the Southwestern Association roads by way of Atchison and Kansas City. Two of the Iowa pool Iowa pool lines via Omaha as by the Southwestern Association roads by way of Atchison and Kansas City. Two of the Iowa pool roads—the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—are also members of the Southwestern pool, but the third one—the Chicago & Northwestern—is not. The latter is not bound by the rules of the Southwestern Association, while the Iowa pool roads are, and consequently can make rates to sult itself. The actions of this road are therefore watched with much jealousy by the others, which on the least provocation adopt retaliatory measures. The Northwestern claims that it has not caused the present "cut," but that the trouble was commenced by the Southwestern lines. As this matter is likely to cause a general cut of Southwestern rates, a meeting of the Association will no doubt be called soon to take cognizance of the matter, and avert, if possible, the threatened danger.

This matter shows the necessity of a consolidation of the Missouri River and Iowa pools. The affairs of both these pools are so interwoven, the roads running through almost the same territory and to the same points, that it will not be possible to maintain the pools separately without continued trouble. An effort will probably be made when the Wabash makes its demand for a share of the Chicago business to Missouri River points to bring about a consolidation, as at that time the Southwestern pool will have to be reorganized anyway. Whether this can be done or not depends in a great measure upon the outcome of the present complications between the Burlington and the Wabash. Should these roads fx up their difficuities, then there will be few obstacles in the way of a consummation of the above scheme. Should, however, these roads continue their fight, and carry out their projected extensions into each other's territory, then it is certain that neither the Missouri River nor the Iowa pool can be longer maintained, and both will come to an end, and a general fight on Western rates be the result.

THE TRUNK LINES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Trunk Line Joint Executive Committee convened this afternoon to receive the report of the Standing Committee which was in session during the morning. Contracts which had been made during the past few weeks have been reported to the Commissioners and were found to be of small extent and to expire within a few days and to present no obstacles to the full establishment and maintenance of rates. The only contract of importance was a contract on hogs to Boston, and it was decided The only contract of importance was a contract on hogs to Boston, and it was decided to put all shippers and all cities on the same footing; that a general reduction of five cents per 100 pounds on live logs to all seaboard cities be made, beginning Sept. 20.

Regarding the export business, it was decided that the full inland rate should be charged. It was also agreed that hereafter either the General Freight Agent of each road, or the officer who alone has authority to pay or to authorize rebate or overcharge vouchers paid, should file with the Commissioner monthly a statement to the effect that his company had not paid any rebate or overcharge voucher except such as were made out in accordance with the existing agreement, and previously approved by the Commissioner.

The following roads were represented: Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania Rallroad, New York Central, Wabash, Lake Shore, Boston & Albany, Canada Southern, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Grand Rapids & Indiana, Great Western, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Chicago & Alton, C. C., C. & L., Michigan Central, Marietta & Crincinnati, New York, Lake Eric & Western, New York, Philadelphia & Ohio, Ohio & Mississippi, Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and Vandalia.

OBSTRUCTIONIST VANDERBILT.
The Detroit, Butler & Pacific Italityad, which is to run from Detroit to Butler to connect with the Eel River Road at the latter point, is receiving the same treatment from Vanderbilt as the Chicago & Western Indiana. Wherever that road has to cross the tracks of Vanderbilt roads ft finds itself prevented from doing so by obstaclet laid in its way by the Vanderbilt managers. At one or two points the Detroit & Butler has succeeded in making the crossing by the aid of

peonic along the line of the Detroit and But-ler are greatly exasperated on account of Vanderbilk's attempts to stop the construc-tion of competing roads, and they give all the aid in their power to the new line. Con-demnation proceedings were commenced by the Detroit & Butler Road in the Probate Court at Adrian some time ago, but as in the condesignation proceedings of the Western Indian against the Lake Shore in this city, no result has yet been reached owing to the innunierable legal points raised by the Van-derbilt attorneys.

NOBTHERN PACIFIC.

To the Editor of The Chicago Trobuna.

Brighter, Dak., Sept. 2.—The season's work on the Northern Pacific extension is rapidly idrawing to a close, and possibly a brief gavlew of what this much-advertised Company has accomplished during two full summers may not be out of place. It is not the purpose of your correspondent to say unkind things about the management of this great corporation, but merely to give The Tribung a fair and candid statement of facts, and draw a few conclusions which may legitimately follow. The Northern Pacific is a National enterprise, receiving the aid of the Government, partaking of the bounty of the public. Its management is certainly a legitimate subject of criticism, and the people of the West surely have a right to learn what NORTHERN PACIFIC.

the West surely have a right to learn what they can of the manner in which its affairs are conducted.

The failure of Jay Cooke in 1873 stopped the work of construction after the road had been successfully built through the then wilderness of Northern Minnesota and Dakota from Duluth to this point, a distance of 500 miles, more or less. From that time of 500 mlies, more or less. From that time for six years operations on construction ceased until early in the winter of 1878-778, when there were movements indicating a renewal of activity, and the purpose to push the road rapidly through to the Pacific was announced. Operations were commenced in the old way, and in January of last year, and the flaunting of banners and the blare of trumpers, a track was constructed across the lee at this, point, and the new Town of Mandan, on the western shore of the Missouri, called into life and activity. Twenty car-loads of fron and a small pile of ties were shipped over, and then there was another immense noise made,—a salute of seventy-four guns over the safe delivery of a litter of mice! Walker, Bellows, and a man named Lord (of canal memories down in New York), came out from the Kast, and again the "first spike" was driven and the work commenced. In November the labors of the mountain ceased, and the mouse of sixty miles of poorly-constructed road-bed was proudly shown as the result. The winter of '79-'80 succeeded, and for three months, owing purely and solely to mismanagement, three trains only succeeded in teaching Bismarck from the Red River country. Bismarck and Mandan during January, February, and March, had they been located at the source of the Nile, or in Central Alaska, would have been in closer contact with mail facilities and the commerce of the world than they were '500 miles northwest of St. Paul, and on the line of this "great highway of the world's commerce." as the advertisements put it." The climate was not at fault,—the railroad authorities were. But Nature, with the showers and sunshine of April, removed the embargo of the biizzard, which had been too much for the combined energies of this great Company, and again the (newspaper) work commenced. The contractors strutted and swelled, laborers came in at the rate of half a dozen per day, and grading through the Bad Lands (rechristened Pyramid Park as more poetical) was commenced. All summer long the ho for six years operations on construction ceased until early in the winter of 1878-'79

Now, let us look for a rother and similarly situated romplished,—roads fed by the prise instead of by land gr ok for a moment at what y situated roads have acs fed by thrift and entery land grants.—fattening Now, let us look for a moment at what other and similarly situated roads have accomplished, roads fed by thrift and enterprise instead of by land grants, —fattening upon the energy of sturdy settlers instead of the uncertain pap of Government. First in the list is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which has built in Dakota and Minnesota since Jan. 1, 1878, 200 miles of splendid road-bed. The Chicago & Northwestern in Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota 140 miles. The St. Paul, Minnesota, and Dakota 140 miles. The St. Paul, Minnesota & Maultoba, managed by a full-grewn self-made man, has constructed 180 miles! None of these roads have asked or received a single dollar in land or money from the Government of the United States; neither of them has employed a single member of a corrupt lobby to "watch their interests" in Washington during the sessions of Congress. They have simply risen to the dignity of the situation, and worked to develope the magnificent empire drained by their several thoroughtares. Not that your correspondent would be understood as opposing the extension of the magnificent grant of land given the Northerr Pacific Raliway. Through the construction of this road in the early part of the last decade the attention of the world was called to the wonderful possibilities of the golden Northwest-from the great lake to the mountains. The sagacity which conceived and the energy which begin the building of this great highway deserve recognition at the hands of a generous Government and people. But I demand, and the people who have gone at their nyitation to make homes in Northern Dakota and Montana demand,—nay, they insist,—that the energy displayed in building the road shall be somewhere near commensurate with the munitennee of the Government.—that there shall be a quid pro quo rendered for the empire awarded them.

Your correspondent does not care to descend to details and find, fault with the incidents of management. If I should, a legion of blunders and mistakes would blossom out and perfuse your rendered fr

voice to this letter?

BEAR BUTTE.

BE ENCOURAGING.

Systel Dispetch to The Onicego Tribuna.

INDIANAROLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—John Lee, of Crawfontsville, President of the Anderson, Lebanun & St. Louis Railroad, who has been in New York under instructions from his Board of Directors endeavoring to negotiate the sale of bonds with the proceeds of which to construct the road westward from Noblesville, returned to Indianapolis this morning. He reports the outlook to be encouraging.

ITEMS.

General Manager Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, will, receive proposals up to 30th first, for constructing the extension of the Mackingw Division of his road from its present terminus at Gaylord to Cheboygan, a distance of about forty miles, it is expected to have this road ready for business to the Straits of Mackingw early next spring.

The condemnation trial of the Chicago & Michigan Southern is still in progress in the County Goutt. R. E. Riddle, the principal wincess yesterday, valued the strip proposed to be condemned at \$12,000, if it were to be used by anylyone road. If, however, the use with a common with the roads now using it.

in the discharge of himedical or surgical aid shall be at the Company's expense; half allowed during the continuance and in the case of death the

ungine No. 189 came down the main tracks. with the switch misplaced and passed over safely, running on a side track. The engine was then backed up and came down the side track with the switch s. Ill misplaced, and this time the train ran safely on the main track. The officers of the road speak favorably of the invention.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

The National Executive and Party Visit Monterey, Cal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Monterey says: The Presidential party arrived at Monterey about 5 p. m. yesterday, and were escorted to the Hotel del Monte, where preparation had been made for their accommodation. A ball was given at the hotel in the evening. The President, Mrs. Hayes, Gen. Suerman, and others of the party were in attendance, the President, however, not joining in the dance.

At half-past 10 o'clock this morning the party was escorted into town by the Reception Committee. At the intersection of Pearl, Alvarado, and Cala streets, where a grand triangular triumphal arch was erected, the Monterey Brass Band played "Hail to the Chief," the President and party passing

Alvarado, and Cala streets, where a graind triangular triumphal arch was erected, the Monterey Brass Band played "Hail to the Chief," the President and party passing under the arch with uncovered heads. At that point a number of native Californians on horseback joined in the procession. Arriving at Colion Hail, the President was greeted with a shower of bouquets at the hands of a number of school children dressed in white, formed as a living arch on the steps of the hail above the President.

Capt. Barrowe intruduced President Hayes, referring to Monterey, both ancient and modern, and attributed the sleepiness of the town to the fact that when Gen. Sherman, in 1847, fived in Monterey he tried to make a huge punch-bowl out of the bay.

The President then responded, eulogizing the people of the town, referring also to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. He then made mention of San José, which place he had passed yesterday on his way, saying it was the handsomest place he had seen since he had left New Haven and Cleveland.

Gov. Ramsay, of Minnesota, was introduced, and delivered an appropriate speech. Gen. Sherman referred to the time when he was commander of the Americans in 1847, and the hospitality of the people who resided here in those days.

The General was frequently applanded. He thanked the assemblage for the cordial reception they had given the President.

The school children then sang "Marching Through Georgia," the General joining in the chorus with spirit.

Mrs. Hayes was next introduced, and was heartly cheered bowing, her acknowledgments.

The party were reseated in their carriages, passing through Alvarado street towards the Hotel del Monte, where they remained till 3 o'clock, and then departed for San Francisco in a special train.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—The Presidential party concluded to remain here until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, at which hour they leave and proceed direct to Menio Park, as guests of Senator Sharon.

The entire party were driven out to the Pacific Grove, Point Cypre

THE HUB.

THE HUB.

What It Will Bo in Commemoration of Its 250th Anniversary.

Boeron, Sept. 16.—Arrangements for the 280th anniversary of the settlement of Boston were completed this afternoon, and, wi hat fair day, the celebration to-morrow promises to equal any of the city's previous offorts in commemorating memorable events. All day the city has been filling up with strangers from all parts of the country and from Canada and the provinces. To-night every hotel is full to overflowing. Late this afternoon many decorations along the route of procession were completed, giving to the city a holiday appearance. Others will be put up in the morning, and by the time of the moving of the procession all the public buildings and buildings of historic memory, together with public and private houses, will wear a gala appearance.

The statue of Gov. John Winthrop was placed in position this afternoon in Scolly square, as part of the commemoration of the event.

An immense gathering took place in Faneuil Hall this evening. The hall was handsomely decorated. Among the distinguished persons present were Mayor Prince, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Secretary Evarts, Attorney-General Devens, Senator Hoar, Lieut.-Gov. Weston, ex-Gova. Boutwell and Bullock, Congressmen Russell and Morse, Gov. Van Zandt and staff of Rhode Island, and Gov. Head of New Hampshire. The guests were welcomed to the city by Mayor Prince, and in reply short speeches were made by the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Mayor Ocurtenay, of Charleston, Mayor Mackintosh. of Ottawa, Secretary Evarts, Attorney-General Devens, and others. At the conclusion of the meeting the guests were taken in charge by the members of the city Government and escorted to their quarters.

The grand procession, which will begin to move at noon to-morrow, will occupy three and a half hours in passing a given point. The trades' display will be the greatest ever known in this section. Among the features will be the Ship of State, carrying thirty-eight young women, escored by a regiment of male employées of

METHODIST CONFERENCE, Special Disputes to The Chicago Pribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church opened here yesterday with 300 ministers present and Bishop Harris presiding. It will remain in session until Tuesday.

A Relie of Mollere.

Count Arthur Dessa X. a grand nephew of the hero of Marengo, is the possessor of a morsel of Molière's skuit, which he purchased fifteen years ago for 300 francs from Count Pourtaile, who had acquired it at the saie of Baron Denon a celebrated collection of "personal relics" in 1828. Amons the grisly articles then brought to the hammer, be it parenthetically observed, were the skeletoms of Abelard and Heloise, of Arnes Sorel, and of the Cid Campeador. Baron Denon had contrived to annex the particular relic now in the possession of Count Dessaix, for which an American smateur of such matters has recently offered him 24000, during the tanter of Molière's and La Fontaine's remains from the graveyard of St. Joseph to the cemetery of Père-in-Chause, which transfer took pisce in the year 1782. As a matter of fact, the Baron and a rival collector. M. Callwaya apon that occasion each stole a fragment of the great Preuch dramatist's skeleton. Callwaya secured a toota, which he wore, set in a rival collector. M. Callwaya secured a toota, which he wore, set in a rival condition of the great Preuch dramatist's skeleton. Callwaya secured a toota, which he wore, set in a rival collector. M. Callwaya secured a toota, which he wore, set in a rival collector. M. Callwaya secured a toota, which he wore, set in a rival collector. M. Callwaya secured a toota, which he wore, set in a rival collector. M. Callwaya secured a toota, which he wore, set in a rival collector. A callwaya secured a toota, which he wore, set in a rival collector.

ounting; but its done

ereas the genuin FROST AND THE CROPS MARION, Linn Co., Ia., Sept. 16.—7 rosts here have killed late corn and p

toes. Yet we still hope for a m of corn. Oats are good; wheat last year. Hogs are not as plenty as but the increase in price will bring th amount of money. Butter and cheese-are doing better than ever before. Many plenty, and the future looks bright.

A sontleman living at Seaport, that on passing through the wood snake, as he thought. When getting to it be found it to present the apparake with no beginning or ending a perfect circle. Further investigation, the same that at the owner was two moccasins of about the same trying to swallow the other's he ing at the tail; and they had succe that at least one-fifth of the nether each had been forced down the off He soon disentangled them.

It doesn't take gold. A quarter of a dolla will buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Coulch Syran

Times: Our highest arrists in A perfect smoke-burner for steam bos Borden, Selieck & Co., Chicago.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervo and all forms of general debility my Mensman's Peptonized Beef preparation of beef containing d force-generating, and life-sustaining properties in valuable in all enfeebled conditions, whether result of exhaustion, nervous programmy verwork, or acute disease; particularly if sulting from pulmonary complaints. Care Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York, To.

MARRIAGES

BAYLEY-HUNT-At Grace M. E. Church we stady, Sept. 16, at 7:45 p. m. Miss Belle Hun and or of W. F. Huns, of Denver, and Clarence E. L. of Chicago. No cards.

YERBURY-On Thursday, Sept. 16, after a long a WALKLEY—in this clay, Sept. is, is aged 55 years, 6 months, and 25 days. Funeral from No. 25 West hadison-s day) at 2 o'clock p. m., to Graceland for

of Mrs. H. S. Burkbacdt.
CROKE—At Hartford, Wis., of diphthers. To d 7, Sept. 14, Kitts, dauchter of Juhn M. and Al.
H. Croke, of Chicago, aged 3 years and 10 mon ha.
LANCASTER—At Lancaster Station, Sept. 14, at o'clock p. m., James Lancaster.

Ward, eight dem Beegen, P. J. Me

THE CITIZENS REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE FOURTEEN WARD WILL MOST Church. Wicker Park Church. THE PIEST WARD TOUNG MEN'S GARFIE and Arthur Club will meet this eventual to THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE YOU man's Gardeld and Asthus Club of the From the Art Chie seeing at No. 481 West Cities v. All Ecoublicans are invited. Good spains

A BUSINESS MEETING OF THE THIRTERSY WARD VECTOR CID will se med the steam of the product of the steam of the



Absolutely Pure MADE FROM GR APE CREASE TARTAS.

Considences favorite in leading crise of the conto other preparation makes such light, faky, breads, or futurious past ty. Can be easien by drawties, without fear of the ill a resulting from heavy line
easible food. EF Commended for purity and what

Linear with Grant of the Chemist. Dr. Mod.

hOTAL BAKING POWDME CO., New York. SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIST.

is an instantaneous Selter Span-home, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. CANDY.

AUCTION SALES.

POMERUY & CO., ectioneers & Manufacturers' Agen

78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST.,
Hold Regular Sales of
Household Goods and General Merchandise TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

supervision of such build ess of construction. This be carried out by the depa struction and inspection of tre stages, with their large ble properties, could and agparated from the audito extending to the roof. A extending to the roof. A Fire-drill of children

chicago & Northwe

Sinking Fund

DAY & FIELD.....

CHAS. A. MAI

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FIRE ENGIN

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Council in STON, Mass., Sept.

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companies to towns for permanent fund for the

The protection of thes

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For Sale at 105

Fire-drill of children in was next considered. Ch coster, subraitted a report more attention to this teachers as one of utmappeared to him that to carefully drill children ily in line, going into and A drum should be kept building, to be beaten on a signal for the children to march to the ordinary pla command of their teacher. The Committee on To command of their teacher.
The Committee on Teported, by Chief Hemnille in favor of more stringe the construction of tenen ing better internal arrang plication of fire-escapes.
Chief Sexton, of St. favor of the organization as part of all regular fire The annual reports of Association for the past y that of the Treasurer \$70,660; expenditures, \$6

ion enters upon a new ancial auspices than ev INDIANAPOLIS BOAL Special Dispatch to The INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Se meeting of the regular day, President Gallup or order, and Mr. M. H. Mo recent split in the body rious proportions that time some steps were tal ciliation, if it were not tally, the following pream the following pream re adopted in lieu of the members; and
WHEREAS, Some of the
withdrawn have expressed
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Resolved. That the Preside
uthorized to appoint a
with a similar committee fi
In faccordance with
President appointed the

ent, and E. C. I Board of Directo at a loss how to proceed to report his inspection he is liable to be enjoir while if he should rep he will be enjoined by the settlement is expected. INDIAN CLA

Special Dispatch to The Pritisburg, Pa., Ser Marshall and Messrs. We neys for the new Indi Mowry estate, Jack Po and his wife Ograw Bais dent of Michigan, bro dower in the Common day one against the K. day, one against the Kepany, the Allegheny Ces.
A. C. Moore and others, in the disputed proper Ward, including 2,00 stables, 500 store-house and the others against I ten, of this city, and N. Waw Seche, Waw Noque Michigan, for a dower erty at No. 235 Liberty based on the claim of the she was the wife of Add

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1 appointed by the Legis to confer with the bon to confer with the bon of Memphis held a meet had a conference with the dent in Baltimore. The Bosed of T. B. Turley, win, H. L. Brinkley, an companied by Judge J. prominent citizens of sultation with the Communication with the Communication with the ability of Memphisolitations, the Balting adopted a resolution to tive to act in conjunctive to act i

Population
The population of the
1, 1800, as returned by the
visor to the Auditor of
coursus of the United Sta

hicago & Northwestern R'y Co. THE CROPS. Sinking Fund 6s of 1879 For Sale at 105 and int. DAY & FIELD 130 LaSalle-st CHAS. A. MAIR & CO., 122 LA SALLE-ST., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. provisions for the purchase and sale of Grain of Provisions for future delivery on margins.

Recommendations Made at Their Council in Reston.

Bosron, Mass., Sept. 16.—At the evening ession of the Fire Engineers yesterday a report favoring telegraph as the only reliable system for giving alarms, and a report recommending drill and discipline as a substitute for fire tournaments, were adopted. Resolutions were adopted recommending rolls of merit and a system of moral reward to those firemen who perform acts of brayoport, Ga, relates a woods he found a gretting very near he appearance of a ending. It formed a vestigation, how the object he saw the same size, each

RIAGES.

lison-at. to-day (Fri-

D YOUNG MEN'S GARFIELD b with meet this evening at the or Campbell will speak.

LAND WILLIAM ALL RICH

ING POWDER.

KING

lutely Pure.

GRAPE CREAM TANTAM voite in leading cities of the word, which makes such high, faky, not us past ty. Can be eaten by dysper of the ill a resulting from heavy indictions and the country and whole-country and country indictions and the country indictions are considered and the country indictions are considered and the country indictions and the country indictions are considered and the country indictions and the country indictions and the country indictions are considered and the country indictions and the country indictions are considered and the country indictions and the country indictions are considered and the country indictions are considered and the country indictions are considered

ZER APERIENT.

PERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

bealing virtues, and turns vapid on S RARE APERIENT, from a Powder oam, op Seltzer Spring in every sufferers BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CANDY.

HATS.

OTION SALES.

ERUY & CO., Manufacturers' Agen O RANDOLPH-ST. s and General Merchan AY AND FRIDAY

ch week at 9:00 a. w.

ELTZER

for those firemen who perform acts of bravery. A report was adopted recommending the introduction of chemical engines and other means of extinguishing fire with but little water. The report favoring the payment of the privilege tax paid by insurance empanies to towns for the formation of a permanent fund for the benefit of disabled

FIRE ENGINEERS.

fremen, was adopted.

The protection of theatres, opera-houses, etc., was discussed. Chief-Engineer Green made a report recommending keen official supervision of such buildings while in process of construction. This supervision should be carried out by the department for the construction and inspection of buildings. Theatre stages, with their large area of inflammable properties, could and should be entirely separated from the auditorium by brick walls extending to the roof. An iron drop should also be provided. Other changes were recommended.

also be provided. Other changes were recommended.

Fire-drill of children in the public schools was next considered. Chief Combs, of Worcester, submitted a report in which he urged more attention to this matter by school-teachers as one of utmost importance. It appeared to him that the best plan was to carefully drill children in marching steadily in line, going into and coming from rooms. A drum should be kept in every school-building, to be beaten only in case of fire, as a signal for the children to fall into line and march to the ordinary place of egress under command of their teachers.

The Committee on Tenement Houses reported, by Chief Hemniller, of Columbus, O., in favor of more stringent laws regulating the construction of tenement houses, requiring better internal arrangements and the application of fire-escapes.

Chief Sexton, of St. Louis, reported in favor of the organization of a Pompler corps as part of all regular fire departments.

The annual reports of the officers of the Association for the past year were submitted, that of the Treasurer showing receipts, \$70,659; expenditures, \$60,253. The organization enters upon a new year under better inancial auspices than ever before.

INDIANAPOLIS BOARD OF TRADE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. weeting of the regular Board of Trade to-lay, President Gallup called the Board to er, and Mr. M. H. Moore stated that the ent split in the body had assumed such ous proportions that he thought it was time some steps were taken to effect a reconcifiation, if it were not too late. According ly, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted in lieu of the motion:

regrets that a division has occurred among its members; and
Wignesas. Some of the members who have withdrawn have expressed a desire to communicate with us by committee; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of this Board be authorized to appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee from them.

In faccordance with the resolution the President appointed the fellowing Committee: M. J. Bennett, R. C. ... Pendleton, and Fred P. Rush. Meantime the seceders have filed articles of association of the "Merchants' Exchange," with A. T. Moore as President, and E. C. Howlett Secretary, a proper Board of Directors, and other officers. The list of membership shows forty names. It elected W. H. Metcalf Grain Inspector; but as he still holds under the regulars, he is at a loss how to proceed, for if he continues to report his inspection to the regular Board, he is liable to be enjoined by the Exchange,

he is liable to be enjoined by the Exchange, while if he should report to the Exchange he will be enjoined by the regular Board. A settlement is expected. INDIAN CLAIMANTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—Thomas M.

Marshall and Messrs. Weir and Gibson, attorneys for the new Indian claimants of the wry estate, Jack Po Quaw, Keene Gaw, and his wife Ograw Baish Cawmoquay, resient of Michigan, brought two suits for dower in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 to-day, one against the Keystone Bridge Com-pany, the Allegheny Cemetery Company, and pany, the Allegheny Cemetery Company, and A. C. Moore and others, for a dower interest in the disputed property in the Eighteenth Ward, including 2,000 tenements, 1,000 stables, 500 store-houses, and 1,000 gardens; and the others against Elizabeth A. Darlington, of this city, and Ne Boy, Nos Se, and Waw Seche, Waw Noquay and his wife, of Michigan, for a dower interest in the property at No. 235 Liberty street. The suits are based on the claim of the Indian woman that she was the wife of Addison Mowry.

MEMPHIS BONDS.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The Commission appointed by the Legislature of Tennessee to confer with the bondholders of the City to confer with the bondholders of the City of Memphis held a meeting this morning and had a conference with the bondholders resident in Baltimore. The Commission is composed of T. B. Turley, Chairman, J. R. Godwin, H. L. Brinkley, and R. B. Snowden, accompanied by Judge John M. Lea and other prominent citizens of Memphis. After consultation with the Commission in regard to the ability of Memphis to meet her bonded obligations, the Baltimore bondholders adopted a resolution to appoint a representative to act in conjunction with the representatives appointed by the New York City bondholders to examine and report upon the subject, and William T. Waters was designated to act for the Baltimore bondholders.

he population of the State of Kansas June 1. Rec. as returned by the United States Super-visor to the Auditor of the State for the tenth consus of the United States: 11,463 Linn... 8,991 Lyon... 8 Marion 20.518 Miami
12.830 Mitchell
101 Montgomery
18,591 Morris
6,898 Nemaha
11.078 Neosho
22,075 Ness
37 Norton
12,330 Osare
163 Osborne
15,348 Ottawa
11,456 Pawnee
372 Phillips
21,561 Pottawatomii
16,642 Pratt
6,996 Rawlins
4,180 Reno
13,261 Republic
14,264 Rice
21,773 Riley
2,419 Rooks
6,183 Russell
10,665 Rush
4,180 Saline
5,529 Saline
5,1197 Seward
4,123 Shawnee
10 Sheridan
3 Sherman
10,560 Smith
10,560 Smith
10,560 Smith
11,575 Sward
5 Sherman
10,560 Smith
11,178 Sward
10,580 Smith
11,178 Sward
11,178 Sward 11.478 Stevens
1.708 Summer
10.722 Thomas
15.574 Trego
15.574 Trego
16.658 Wallace
9 Washington
159 Wishita
22.753 Woodson
631 Wyandotte
23.455 Total
nal District
sonal District

Stocks Lower at the Close-Little Doing in New York Exchange.

The Produce Markets Less Active, and Mostly Lower, Except Oats and Rye.

Provisions Quite Weak-Corn and Spring Wheat Decline with Finer Weather.

FINANCIAL. On the New York Board stocks opened strong and active and the dealings were heavy. There was a sharp contest on Western Union, probably between Gould ami Vanderbilt, to get control of the election, though this is doubted in some quarters. The Grangers were steady. St. Paul was held up with difficulty, and a raid was made on Northwestern, but it sustained itself handsomely.

The gains over the opening at the close were for Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, &; Chicago & Rock Island, 1; Ohio & Mississippi, &, preferred, %; Delaware & Hudson, &; Western Union, 1%; while a few closed at opening prices, and nearly the whole list lost at the close force.

* Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Closing
cago, Burlington & Quincy		136		13514
ago, R's Island & Pacific. ago & Alton. ris & Essex.	1100	*****	*****	1164
Tis & Essex	11056	*****	*22542	11012
oois Centralv York Central	11296	112%	11154	11134
higan Central	953.6	10514	9436	0412
e Shore	108	1084 304	1073	1075
e e preferred	677	6732	6074	3817
e second mortgage	899			8834
cago & Northwestern cago & Northwestern pfd	12414	10434	102%	108
cago, Mil. & St. Paul	9134	9182	9134	9114
cago, Mil. & St. Paul pfd	112		15 (0.0000)	112
bash, St. Louis & Pacific bash, St. Louis & P. pfd	題	3634	3516	3534 6594
o & Mississippi	252	370	20	35
o & Mississippi proferred.	7656			77
nnibal & St. Joe nnibal & St. Joe preferred.	3914	20%	2854	3894
sourt Kansas & Teras	3414	82 3494	80 204	3314
ific Mail	41	41	4014	4054
aware & Hudson	90%	· · ·	*****	86
Jersey Central	7004	9036	7614	7634
ndelphia & Rending	3152	19914	80%	30%
nhattan Elevated	21	313	30%	31
Mountain.	222	5534	55	1034 55
Mountain. stern Union Tel. Co	10234	106%	10394	10534
intic & Pacific Telegraph.	4334	14314	143	4314
hville & Chattanoogs	6536	14014	N 2020 S 3	143
e Erie & Western	34	34	3336	3334
ada Southern	30%	60	57%	5794
thern Pacificthern Pacific preferred	5554	8114	3032	31
Paul & Omaha	304.21	1994	1934	194
Paul & Omaha	100	4399	4314	4014
aul & Omaha preferred	8234	8094	80%	8
sapeake & Ohio	1194	20	194	194
sapeake & Ohio lst pfd	2534		*****	25%

The market for Government bonds was steady and closed strong. District of Columbia 3.65s, 90%@per: 8s. 104%@104%; 5s. 108%@102%; 4½s, 1101/6/110%; 4s, 100%/6/1101/4.
Foreign exchange is dull. Sterling posted 482 @484¼; selling at 480%@483¼; commercial bills,

Paris.

Paris.

Demand.

Sizty days.

Paris.

Antwerp.

Basel, Zurich, etc.

Hamburg. Bremen, etc.

Amsterdam.

A report has been prepared in Washington giving the percentage of losses in the financial management under each President from Washington down, including two years under Hayes' Administration. A very striking feature in these last two years ending June 30, 1878, is that in the receipts from all sources—viz.: customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, miscellaneous dividends, interest premiums, receipts from ioans, and Treasury notes—the present Administration did not lose a single cent. In disbursements the total loss was \$2,676.81, of which that involved in Post-Office accounts, which collects and disin Post-Office accounts, which collects and dis-burses its own revenues, amounted to \$1,299.90. Not a cent was lost in war, navy, pensions, and

interest on premiums, and all civil expenses, ex-clusive of the Post-Office, the loss amounted to \$1,383.91. The rate of loss is only 8 mills on the

The report adds:
As an example of the comparative business methods of Democratic and Republican administrations, it is shown that the ratio of loss prior to June 30, 1861, was \$3.59 in each \$1,000; from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1873, \$1.58 in each \$1,000. The record of disbursements is even more favorable to Republican business methods. Prior to the first inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, the loss was \$5.17 in each \$1,000; subsequently it has been 46 cents in each \$1,000.

What greater calamity could befall us than to return to Democratic methods!! Then what would the losses, no to say the stealings, be?

There is no important news among the Chicago banks. Business is moving along smoothly, with no variation in discounts since our last report. Bankers have an abundance of money, with no variation in discounts since our last report. Bankers have an abundance of money, many of them much more than they can profitably employ. Deposits are at a high figure, and the tax to the Government does not influence bankers to refuse them. The demand from the country is fair, but not sufficiently large to show an active movement of the crops. The fact is, the farmers are rich and can hold their products for a whole year if convinced that better prices can thus be realized. While the fall trade is steadily increasing, it is still much below the expectation of dealers. Hence large blocks of money lie idle in the vaults of the banks.

money lie idle in the vaults of the banks.

expectation of dealers. Hence large locks of money lie idle in the vaults of the banks.

All the time paper offered by customers is freely taken at 6@8 per cent, 7 being the more usual figure for considerable parcels.

Demand loans and short time paper are still freely taken by some of the banks at 4@5 per cent. The mercantile banks generally refuse most if not all such offers.

We scarcely remember a week when the demand and the supply of New York exchange were so nearly balanced. Sales have been few and comparatively meagre between banks, each one seeming to have nearly enough bills on New York maturing to supply its own customers. Of course there may have been some sales made not reported to us, but the only one we heard of was made at \$1.00 per \$1.000 discount. Holders of large blocks asked 60@80 cents, but so far as we could learn there were no takers.

The bank clearings were \$4,80,000.

1	The bank clearings were \$4,800,000.	
	The following were the quotations on the	he Chi-
	caro Board for local stocks:	
g	cago Board for local stocks.	Asked.
j	Chicago Water 74, 12	11814
1	Chicago Water 7s, '9612136	
4	Chicago City 78, '92	11894
á	Chicago City 7s, '9t	120%
j	Chiengo City 78, 46, 1214	104
1	Chiengo City 4%s, 1900	10014
1	Cook County 7s, '86	11852
1	Cook County 5a, 90	10634
1	Cook County Ges, 1900 10894	104
J	West Chiengo as, W	104
ł	Lincoln Park 7s. 96	110%
I	West Park 7a, '91,	Troop
I	Town of Lake 7s, 92	
ł	Town of Lake 7s, 1:00	110%
I	West Division City R. R. 78	109
I	West Division City R. R. 88	109
l	North Chicago City Railroad 7s1064	10734
I	North Chicago City R. R. Company 166 West Division City Railroad Company 2034	975
ı	Chicago City Railroad Company20	200
ı	Gastight & Coke Company	
l	Traders' Insurance Company	19634
l	Chicago & Calumet Dock Company	10
ŀ	Chamber of Commerce 65	12714
ı	Inter-State Ind. Exposition	
ı	Chicago Rolling Mills	
l	BY TELEGRAPH.	- at 20 - 100 - 40
ŀ	COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART	F 10 45 8

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The market opened strong under continued purchases to cover, but all stock desired was supplied without creating buoyancy, and soon after moon the market relapsed into duliness, and after that became weak, and so closed. Lake Shore was weak all day, the stock being freely supplied. There are rumors that the long-talked-of parallel line between Buffalc and Toledo is to be built immediately.

tween Buffalo and Toledo is to be built immediately.

The Southwestern stocks were among the weakost, especially Wabash, Kansas & Texas, and Hannibal, and there is a well-grounded feeling here that there is mischief brewing in the Southwest pool. Western Union was quite feverish, but closed at the highest point of the day.

The political question has suffied to create uneasiness in the minds of many who have ardently supported the buil movement, and they appear to be holding off. The belief is spreading that Gould has sold most of his stocks, and every day there are rumors of trouble among the railroads. The market is far from settled.

To the Watern Associate Fran.

New York, Sept. 18.—Governments strong and 4@% higher for 4½s and 4s.

Railroad bonds active and irregular.

State securities duil.

The stock market was generally strong in the errly dealings, and prices advanced ¼ to 2 per cent. except on Canada Southern, which de-

clined 2%. During the afternoon the market became unsettled, and in the late dealings prices declined % to 1%, the coal and granger shares leading the decline. Western Union was exceptionally strong, and advanced 1% percent on the day's transactions. At the close there was fractional recovery in the general list. The depression near the close was caused by the report that the trunk line managers had disagreed regarding freight rates. The earnings of the Lake Erie & Western Road increased \$61,000 during the month of August; Denver & Rio Grande gained \$62,000 the second week in September; Rock Island earnings the first week in September; Rock Island earnings the first week in September; lock Island earnings the first week in September; lock Island earnings the first week in September increased \$25,000, and for the month of August \$123,000; Southern Pacific, in California, gain ed \$217,000 in August, and \$1,336,000 for the eight months of 1889; St. Paul & Omaha earnings increased \$15,000 the second week in September.

week in September. Transactions, 231,000 shares:	Flour, bris Wheat, bu
C. C. & I. C. 2.00 Northwestern 10.00 C. B. & Q. 3.100 Nash. & Chatta 1.50 Canada Southern 1.500 New Jersey Central, 5.600	Corn, bu Onta, bu Rye, bu
Ackawannu	Barley, bu Grass-seed Flax-seed,
Pinois Central	Broom-cor Cured mes Beet, tcs.
Lake Shore. 12.000 Union Pacific. 2.330 Lake Brie & Western. Law Wabash Pacific. 2.000 Michigan Central. 1.700 Western Union. 8.600	Beef, bris. Pork, bris. Lard, bs
Money market easy at 2@3; prime mercan- tile paper, 44@514.	Tailow, Be Butter, he Live hogs,
Sterling exchange, 60 days dull at 481: de-	Cattle, No. Sheep, No. Hides, Bs.
U. S. ISBIS. 1044 New 4s. 710% New 4s. 1054 Pacific 6s of 46. 125 Row 456 11054	Highwines Wool, Bs., Potatoes, 1
STATE BOXDS.	Coal, tons Hay, tons. Lumber, m
Louisiana 48% Virginia, old 24 Missouri	Shingles, p

Do preferred . W., St. L. & P H. & St. Joe. 944 Nashville & 384 L., N. A. & Paul & Om

Boston.

Bos

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Consols, 97 13-16.

American securities—New 5s, 1053; 44,8, 1134; 4s, 1134; 11110 Sentral, 117; Pennsylvania Central, 62; New York Central, 144; Brie, 40%; seconds, 91½; Reading, 184.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased 2407,000 during the past week.

Amount of bullion gone in to-day, 25,000.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Rentes, 857 95c, ex-interest.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in specie for the week of gold 9,805,000 francs, and sliver 37,000 francs.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

By the Mining Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Business at the Mining Exchanges to-day was fair, without material change in prices. The following are the closing

Commence of the Commence of th	year transferance issess
Amie 63	Hukiff
Goodshaw	Union Consolidated. 2325

Bullion receipts from the mines to-day, \$23, 186.
The Ontario bullion product for the past week was \$43,435, from 263 net tons of ore.
Amie shipped for August 250 tons, which averaged twenty-six ounces.
Horn Silver produced \$98,790 bullion in Au-

Horn Silver produced \$88,700 bullion in August.

A Virginia special says: The strike in Ophir proves to be a vein of good milling ore, ten to twelve feet wide. The drift is following it north.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Sept. 18.—In the mining market the Leadville stocks continue depressed. Little Chief further declined to 120. These stocks have few friends left, and they have combined to affect the entire speculation unfavorably.

SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The following the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Belvidere assessed 40c and Dudley 25c. BOSTON.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record The lollowing instruments were filed for record Thursday, Sept. 16:
CITY PROPERTY.

Sophia st, 784 ft e of Orchard, s f, 48x123 ft, dated Sept. 14 (Windsor Leland to Lydia T, Chase).

Wesson st, s w eor of Hobbie, e f, 28x100 ft, dated Sept. 13 ff, and C. & Petergol to 8 and J. Nelson.

Jones st, 29 ft s of Thirty-8fth.

phy) esplaines at, 1813 ft n of Bunker, e f, and 3 of 35 x 115 ft, dated Sept. 16 (T. Kubicek to F. Desplatics at 1815 ft n of Binner, e. the of 285x115 ft, dated Sept. 16 (T. Kubleck to F. Kubleck to Moritz Neumann.

Orchard S. 144 ft s of Webster av. e f. 25x12 ft, improved, dated April 18 (Frederick W. Kubn to Lizale S. Drake).

Lonvitt at, 25 ft n of Taylor at, e. f. 25x12 ft, improved, dated Nov. 18 1878 (S. O. and J. D. O'Connor to Henry A. Stearns).

West Harrison at, 50 ft e of Ludin st. s f. 25x12 ft, dated Sept. 10 (Master in Chancery to Henry A. Huwes).

North Clark at, 60 ft s of Footh Veser to J. G. 281 ft, dated Sept. 10 (Master in Chancery to Henry A. Huwes).

Comment at 8 ft w of Wallace st. s f. 25x12 ft, dated Sept. 16 ft. of Taylor A. Huwes).

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Robey at, 601 ft a of Belment av. ef. 10 acres, dated Sept. 16 (Katherine S. Isham to William F. Straus)

Dunning road, bet liversy and Burt sts, e f. 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 9 (Simon Florsheim to Dians Let's).

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. MILES OF THE COUNT-HOUSE, wf. derick place, 25 ft a of Fifty-sixth as, wf. in 175 ft, dated Sept. 7 (L. and C. L. Norton to

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding time last year;

	RECEIPTR		SHIPMENTS.	
Recording to Section	200.	2879.	2000.	2679.
Flour, bris	6,004	6,199	6,438	8,140
Wheat bu Corn, bu	58,756 406,196	202,607 236,641	11,132 342,197	115,200
Onta, bu	71,006	38,1204	17.36	305,317 22,587
Rye, bu	1 5.500	11,017 57,106	4,329	10,943
Grass-seed, ba	22,700 194,589	337,980	20,254 467,851	20,254
Flax-seed, ha	1.517.394	2,142,555	\$68,875	661.118
Broom-corn, Bs Cured meats, Bs		24.000 312.250	2,615,478	45,766
Beef, tcs. Beef, bris. Pork. bris.	16,000	******	2,012,48	1,340,258
Beef, bris	*******		200	411
Lard, Bs	*******	24.000	201,909	154,540
Tailow, Ba.	33,000	20,710	201,200	25,000
Butter, bs Live hogs, No	2:11,535 13,676	214,213 21,414	175,900	18,640
attle, No.	5.770	6,258	200	5311
Sheep, No	754	1,349	404	168
Hides, bs. Highwines, brls	137,719	137,353	200,000	110,635
Wool. 38	98,065	88,276	M.298	123,126
Putatoes, bu	1.106	287	2,010	
Coal, tons	8,319	6,451	0.00 (A) (A) (A) (A) (A)	1,508
umber, m	4.896 3.456	6,132	3,283	3.45
Shingles, m	3,458 3,573	1.100	. 111	574
Salt, bris Poultry, ms	357	協	BULL	5,611
Eggs, Dkgs	250	846	121	********
Green apples, bris.	5,797 1,322	5,261	1,755	1,375
mppies, bris.	Applica	The same of the same of	10	

Poultry, Ba.

Po 8.30 for September. Spring wheat closed 160 lower, at 943,094% of 70 September and 894,00 for cash in good locations. Corn closed 150 lower, at 400,00 for September and 404,00 lower, at 400,00 for September and 404,00 lower, at 400,00 for September and 404,00 lower, at 400,00 lower, at 400,00 lower, at 400,00 lower, at 400,00 lower, at 500,00 l

crop are reported. The quanty is not of the best.

Lake freights were quiet at about same prices, at 3½ of or corn to Butfalo, with less room called for than usual; 30,000 bu wheat and 215,000 bu corn were taken, mainly by steamers.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55½ c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 53½ of or do to Glasgow, 65c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 73c for do to Antwerp or Bremen.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yes-The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yes-terday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Detroit were 167,000 bu. The corresponding ship-monts were 188,000 bu.

Detroit were 185,000 bu. The corresponding ship-ments were 188,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts— Flour, 11,326 bris; wheat, 205,630 bu; corn, 307,100 bu; oats, 31,400 bu; corn-meat, 3,310 pkgs; rye, 31,692 bu; malt, 7,528 bu; pork, 540 bris; beef, 838 bris; out meats, 2,534 pkgs; lard, 2,180 tes; whisky, 344 bris. whisky, 284 bris. whisky, 284 bris. Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 13,000

bris; wheat, 243,000 bu; corn, 532,000 bu; rye 12,000 bu. The following table shows the quantities of

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports, on the dates named:

Sept. 11, '89.

Flour and wheat qrs. 1, 25, 100

The following were the stocks of provisions in this city as reported to Registrar Mixer:

Sept. 13, '449. 15, Sept. 15, 159.

Mess pork, winter packed. | Sept. 13, Aug. 15, Sept. 15, Sept.

Pork, bris. 40,149
Lard, gress weight, ibs. 75,853,25
Meats, gross weight, ibs. 75,863,25
Live hogs, No. 120,460
The stock of lard in New York is reported at

The stock of fard in New York is reported at 32,573 tes, against 62,613 tes a month ago and 116,220 tes a year ago.

A telegrain from New York yesterday said:
"Understood here that Armour has sold out wheat. What do you think?" The reply was:
"Do not believe it. Some of the tailers may have sold, and want decime to buy in again."

The above inquiry was based on the fact that a great deal of wheat was sold here Wednesday, which was probably long. There is reason to think, however, that it was sold for New York parties, and hence may have arisen the rumor. One may suppose the reply to be little better than a guess. No one knows any too much about it.

Beerbohm quoted an advance of 1d per cental yesterday on both winter and spring wheat. Private advices contained the news of that advance the previous day, and those of yesterday reported a further advance of 1d, which may be expected from Beerbohm to-day. Those who are disposed to find fault with the not seldom noted tardiness of the public news, do not seem to be aware that the transactions in the English

often do not "get out" till some hours after their occurrence. A party to a transaction can send news of it to this side and keep it quiet there. Tais is rather the rule than the exception, and the fact accounts for the differences noted.

A letter from Kankakee states that the corn is yielding there much better than expected. A member of the Board of Trade states that the frost of 1863 occurred on the night following Aug. 19, which was much earlier in the year than now. The fact that a frost on the 19th of August ruined a corn crop does not prove that the crop would be equally ruined by a frost occurring nearly a month later. Of course nothing like the damage would ensue in the one case as the other. There is, however, this dilema presented in the situation of 1880. A great deal of corn was reported to have suffered from drought. So much of it as was not too far out of the way to be benefited by rain was visited recently by copious showers, and it is precisely that corn which was open to damage by the late frosts.

PROVISIONS.

Hog Products—Were less active, and unusually weak. The local nog market was lower, and Liverpool reported 64 per cvt decline in lard and meats. Apparently this disheartened a few holders of October lard, and they sold. The resulting decline raught several stop orders, and that brought more on the market, causing further weakness. The stock of lard is reported to be only about \$8.00 tes, but apparently no one cared to carry it through next month at a premium over November press, with the production of the winter so soon to come on the market. The November discount vanished in consequence; and sympathy with lard incited free offerings of new pork, which declined also. Off pork was steadily held at former prices, at which a few settlements were made. The accompanying decline in meast was perhaps due to the report that we have yet some \$200,000 lbs of sides and hams on hand, where the folks had been led to expect a much greater reduction in volume.

MESS PORK—Declined about 310 per bri on new, while old exhibited little change. The market closed tame at \$1.556 [1.374] seller September, \$11.35 seller October, \$11.456 [1.374] seller November, and \$12.36 seller October, \$11.456 [1.374] seller November, and \$12.36 seller October, \$11.456 [1.374] seller November at \$17.56 [1.375] seller October, \$11.456 [1.375] seller December at \$17.56 [1.375] seller to be seller Locamber at \$17.56 [1.375] seller seller seller September, at \$17.56 [1.375] seller October, \$17.456 [1.375] seller seller seller september at \$17.56 [1.375] seller october, \$17.56 [1.375] seller of \$1.300 [1.375] seller October, \$17.456 [1.375] seller seller september at \$17.56 [1.375] seller October, \$17.456 [1.375] seller october, \$17.456 [1.375] seller seller september at \$17.56 [1.375] seller october, \$17.456 [1.375] seller seller september at \$17.560 [1.375] seller seller PROVISIONS.

12.56, and 8.000 bris seller January at \$12.50 pix.05. Total, 34.250 bris.

LARD—Reclined 17.66250 per 100 be from the latest prices of Wednesday, and closed tame at \$7.30 for round flots spot or seller the month, \$7.50 per 100 between the control of \$2.50 per 100 per 100

osige, and fell back to Sic, closing at 1986. November sold as Sec. 200.

Sold as Sec. 200.

Sold as Sec. 200.

Sold as Sec. 200.

Total, 18,000 bu.

Winysis Warat. Was in good demand, and irrequirily stronger. Hed was wanted by shippers, and they bid up the peice Se, but its it drop back is side after their orders had been tilled. Hed closed at Sic 300.

Sold, the outside in favorit house. If they back is side after their orders had been tilled. Hed closed at Sic 300.

Sold, the outside in favorit house. If they seem neglected. Liverpool quoted an advance of id per cental, and some direct orders were here understood to be limited considerably above Beerbohm's quotations. The receipts here and a other points continue much smaller than was recently expected. And that fact undoubedly stimulates a street of the sec. 200.

Sold he No. 1 red (early) at Significal Conference of the sec. 200 but no continue much smaller than was recently expected. And that fact undoubedly stimulates a street of the sec. 200 but rejected at Sic; 4000 bu No. 3 at 300; 2,000 but rejected at Sic; 4000 bu No. 3 at 300; 2,000 but rejected at Sic; 4000 bu No. 3 at 300; 2,000 but rejected at Sic; 4000 bu No. 3 at 300; 2,000 but rejected at Sic; 4000 but no sec. 200; 2,000 but rejected at Sic; 4000 but no sec. 200; 2,000 but rejected at Sic; 4000 but no sec. 200; 2,000 but rejected at Sic; 4000 but no sec. 200; 2,000 but rejected at Sic; 4000 but no sec. 200; 2,000 but rejected at Sic; 4000 but no sec. 200; 2,000 but rejected at Sic; 4000 but no sec. 200; 2,000 but rejected at Sic; 4000 but no sec. 200; 2,000 but rejected at Sic; 4000 but no sec. 200; 2,000 but rejected at Sic; 4000 but no sec. 200; 2,000 but no sec. 200; 2,000

bor sold from sic during the sold at the colored at 18 per bid; year sold at the Colored at 18 per bid; year sold at the Colored at 18 per bid; No. 2 red for Ossober was offered at 18 per bid; No. 2 red for Ossober was offered at 18 per bid; No. 2 red for Ossober was offered at 18 per bid; No. 2 red for Ossober was offered at 18 per bid; Not sold at 18 per bid; Year sold at 18 per bid; Not sold at 18 per bid; Year sold at 18 per bid; Not sold; Not sold at 18 per bid; January a

GENERAL MARKETS.

CUAL—Business was quiet. Local consumers are mly ordering to meet current needs, and the country rade also has failen of some of late. We quote: ed on the ow wisebah. No. 1, \$14-bri... whitebah. No. 1, \$14-bri... whitebah. family, \$14-bri... whitebah. Extra bloaters. dackerel-Extra bloaters. dackerel-No. 1 shore, 14-bri... dackerel-No. 1 shore, 14-bri... dackerel-No. 2 shore.

Oils—Excepting Elaine, which remained at 22c, there was \$4654c atvance in carbon oils. Snow white is quoted at 194c and Indiana test at 194c. Lard, linseed, whale, and most other descriptions were firm. Trade was fairly active at the prices given below:

Carbon, Elaine. \$ 22 Carbon, Elaine. \$ 28 Carbon, Elaine. \$ 194 Carbon, Bedress test. \$ 194 Carbon, Bedress tes

ox-boards, 16 inch and upwards, stock boards, 10612 inch, rough, stock boards, 10612 inch, stock boards, 10612 feet, memor boards, 10612 feet, 10612 fee LIVE STOCK.

olo.-Tex.1,

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

Fa., Sept. 16.—CATTLE—I
LSG head; market steady at yesterday's price
HOGS—Receipts, 1.80 head; Phindelphi
575; Yorkers, 8.105a.85; grassers, 8.1064.70.
HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; elosed fair a CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Hoge—Firm; common, \$4.00; 4.75; light, \$4.9064.10; packings, \$4.9065.20; butchers', \$5.2065.20; Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 173. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Sept. 18.—Hogs—Weak; \$5.1025.15;

Societa, 1,200; ahipments, 520.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18-11:20 a. m. - FLOUR-NO. 1, Hay, No. 2, 18.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—11:20 a. m.—FLOUR—NO. 1, 185 No. 2, 28 GRAIN—Wheat—Winter. No. 1, 8s 4d; No. 2, 28 1d; spring, No. 1, 28 1d; No. 2, 78 6d; white, No. 1, 28 4d; No. 2, 28 2d; club. No. 1, 58 9d; No. 2, 28 4d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 105-d.
PROVINONS—PORK. 75s. Lard. 45 6d.
LIVERPOOL Sept. 16—Evening—Cutton—in good demand at 73-1667 5-166; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 200; American, 7,00.
BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 5s 2d25 5d; red winter, 8s 2d35 5d.
PROVINGONS—Long clear middles, 42s 6d; short clear middles, 45s 6d.
NEURICA PERSONALERIM—18/4; refined, 2d.

offee quiet and unchanged. Suga

-Firm; Western, 15% 3lc.

PHILADELPHIA.

ents, 3,000 bu. The Wheat, 110,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu. BALTIMORE.

nd higher at 18@19c. inghanged.

ST. LOUIS.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak sperfine, \$2.75@3.00; XX, \$4.00@4.25; XXX, \$4.30@4.00 ph grades, \$4.00@5.02%.

r: ilorce, 84684c; keg. 54c. Bulk meats steady a good demand; shoulders, 54c. Bacon quiet a groot demand; shoulders, 54c. Bacon quiet steady; shoulders, 84c; clear, 54c. Bacon quiet (1852 - 1852).

Sugar-cured dull; canvased, 115 a 124c. 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 1852 - 18 MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16.—Flour-Quiet and anchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat stendy; opened at an advance of Sc and closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, £1.8; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, £1.8; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, £1.8; No. 2 do. 18/40; No. 3 do. 84/40; No. 4 do. 18/40; No. 2 do. 18/40; No. 4 do. 18/40; No. 1 do. 18/40; No. 2 d

NTS-Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oat CINCINNATI:

GRAIN-Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 amber, 88; No. 2 red winter, 90:38 h. Gorn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 49; 65; Onto onsier; 25; 63; 84; Rye quiet but firm and higher; No. 2 at 90; Barley-Demand active and norsket tirm; No. 2 fall, 80; PROVISIONS-PORK quiet; \$16,00; 61; 25; Lard dull at 5,867; 98; Bulk meats quiet at \$6,867; 35; Bacom-light demand, but holders firm; shoulders, 85.25; clear rit, 80,374; clear, \$2,75;

BOSTON. BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand: mixed and yellow,

Gisc. Oars in moderate demand; No. 1 and extra

alite, 446-8c; No. 2 white, 496-43/c; No. 2 mixed and

o. 3 white, 406-41c. Rye, Nietto.

BUTTER—Western choice creamery, 296-31c; choice

die-packed, 216-24c; common to good, 176-20c.

EGGS—156-16/c.

RKCERITS—Flour, 14,000 bris; corn, 37,000 bu; wheat,

0 bu. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RANSAS CITY. Mo., Sept. 18.—The Price Current reports: GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts the past week, 121,737 bu; shipments, 130,938 bu; firm; No. 2, cash, Sic; October Sic; No. 3 cash, 134c; October, 74%c. Corn—Receipts the past week, 15,08 bu; shipments, 21,682 bu; No. 2 cash, 254c; October, 254c. DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white, 173/c; September, 183/c; October, 183/c; November, 183/c; Lecember, 183/c; No. 2 white, 173/c; No. 2 red, 97/c bid.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23/00 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 23/00 bu.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected and nominal. Corn dull and firm; sales, 16,000 bu at 45,60 fo. Oats inactive. Rye inactive. Barley inactive. CANAL FREEGETS—Weak, shading; 5%c for wheat

PEORIA. PEORIA, III., Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Corn quiet and sier; high-mixed, 383334c; mixed, 3749334c. Onts, iet and stendy; No. 2 white, 30631c. Rye firm; No. 2, SMC. 10 HWINES-Firm at \$1.12.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat steady to 2 red, 20/26/30. Corn quiet at 40/26/410. Oan teady at 316/30.

NWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; u quiet; Duluth, Oc. DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Business moderate with package houses, and the jobbing trade continues active-loston goods in fair demand at first hands, and prices generally firm. Pricts and dress goods in steady re-quest, and ginghams continue active. Men's wear woolens remain quiet, but Kentucky deans are in better demand. Foreign goods doing fairly.

COTTON.

EW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—COTTON—Strong; midg, 11%c: low middling, 11%c; good ordinary, 10%c;
receipts, 1,257 bales; gross, 1,94; sales, 1,30; stock,

PETROLEUM.

TURPENTINE.

MARINE NEWS.

Still No Noticeable Change Grain or Coarse Freights.

The Long-Detained Fleet of Lumber-Carriers Beginning to Arrive.

First Visit of the Steam-Barge Worthington, and an Unfortunate Accident Connected with It.

Tug Cooks Want More Pay-Local and General Notes.

HOME GATHERINGS. GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS. There is as yet no perceptible improvement in grain freights. The market continues fairly active at 3% cents on corn, and 4% cents on wheat to Buffalo. Engagements made during wheat to Bullato. Engagements made during the morning and noon hours yesterday were as follows: To Bullato—Propeller James Fisk, wheat on through rate; propellers Badger State, Arabia, Starucca, Portage, and schooner Annie M. Peterson, corn at 32 cents. To Sarnia—Pro-peller St. Albans, corn on through rate. Ca-

although inquiry for capacity by shippers is quite brisk. Rates on lumber coutinue unchanged, as follows: Muskegon, \$2: White Lake and Ludington, \$2.12½; Manisiec, \$2.25; Menominee, \$2.12%; Cheboygan, \$2.25; Point St.

THE FLEET ARRIVING.

The vessels that have suffered detention on this take through head winds and rough water began to arrive yesterday afternoon. In nearly every instance, however, they were picked up by tugs off Wankegan, and even below that point. The tug Louie Dole brought three in a point. The tug Louie Dole brought three in a single tow, and took them all up the river as far as Clark street bridge before other tugs of the same line relieved her. The tugs Van Schaick, Protection, Ewing, and Constitution er all credited with two tows. The Constitution picked up her brace eight miles off Waukegan, and had not a pound of coal left in her bunkers when she reached the harbor piers. The tugs L. B. Johnson and Robert Tarrant went out about 12 o'clock night before last, but up to 7 o'clock last evening had not returned. It is supposed that each of them has found a tow of two or more vessels somewhere between this port, and Milwaukee, and is slowly progressing homeward. The only lower-lake vessel to arrive yesterday was the C. K. Nims, Capt. Riordan. The schooner F. A. Georger, which was cast adrift by the propeller Canisteo off Sleeping-Bear Point last Sunday night, arrived at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. She loaded yesterday, and left again last night.

Among the arrivals yesterday was the steambarge Helen Luella Worthington. The Worthington is a comparatively new craft, and this is her first appearance in Chicago harbor. She was nuit by John and James Worthington & Son, of Toronto and Cleveland, and halls from the latter port. Her carrying capacity cannot be over 25,000 bushels of grain. Nautical readers of The Triburate will readily infor from this that she is a barge of the smaller class. Her owners, however, built her particularly for the stone trade, in which they are heavily interested, owning several quarries in Ohio and at or near Grindstone City, Michigan. To carry stone requires a vessel of unusual strength, and such the Worthington is said to be. Her present cargo consists of grindstones and building stone in blocks. STEAM-BARGE WORTHINGTON.

About half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the steam-barge Helen Luella Worthington was discharging some monster griadstones near the stove works in the lower harbor, the tackle of the derrick boom attached to be near the stove works in the lower harror, the tackle of the derrick boom attached to her mainmast gave way just as a stone had been swung over the dock. Simultaneously with the giving out of the tackle the spar fell across the rail of the vessel, while the stone shot down upon the dock with lightning-like rapidity, eatching boueath its penderous weight one of the laborers engaged in steadying it. The unfortunate man was released as soon as possible, and medical assistance summoned. He was found to be so hadly crushed about the hips, however, as to place him beyond hope of recovery, in the estimation of the physician who attended him. The name of the man could not be learned, but it will probably be given elsewhere,—in the city department. Inasuch as the accident resulted from insecure tackle on board of the Worthington, the case is an actionable one for the recovery of damages, and it need surprise no one to hear of with being however. from insecure tackle on the case is an actionable one for the recovery of damages, and it need surprise no one to hear of suit being brought for this purpose unless an amicable arrangement is concluded between the owners of the vessel and near relative

tives of the injured man.

AND NOW THE TUG COOKS.

Now that the sinemen and firemen of tugs have secured an advance of \$10 per month, the tug cooks are beginning to grow uneasy and it is said will soon make a move for an advance. At present they receive \$11.50 per month, out of which sum they must victual the boats. This, they say, is inadequate, considering the market prices, and they propse to demand an increase of allowance to \$130 per month.

THE MARY L. EUGGIE.

Increase of allowance to \$130 per month.

THE MARY L. HIGGIE.

Late Wednesday afternoon the tug S. S. Coe, towing the leaking schooner Mary L. Higgle to this port from Milwaukee, was intercepted by the tug A. A. Carpenter six miles below Gross Point and relieved of her charge. The Coe returned to Milwaukee at once, but the Carpenter did not succeed in landing the vessel at the Union Rolling Mill dock until nearly midnight. She ran the Higgle upon a bank of mud in order to relieve the worn-out crew from farther duty at the pumps. Yesterday the work of discharging cargo began. It is expected that the craft will be ready for docking to-day. She will go into the Chicago Company's South Side drydock, to have the leak stopped and her entire bottom recalked.

DOCK NOTES.

DOCK NOTES.

The turn have had very little to do since last Thursday and Friday.

Miller Brothers are calking the deck of the schooner John M. Hutchinson.

The schooner C. H. Burton has received a new sourcessile. The schooner C. H. Burton has received a new squaresail.

Preparations are completed to libel the steamer Flora for unpsid Chicago claims upon her arrival at Cleveland.

The schooner John M. Hutchinson had her mainsail and some other canvas split during her recent passage up the lakes to this port.

The barge Adirondack will be docked at Miller Brothers' ship yard to-day for calking.

The schooner C. K. Nims has sent her mainsail and mizzen, and the schooner Lincoln Dall her The schooner C. K. Nims has sent her mainsail and mizzen, and the schooner Lincoln Dall her mainsail, to sail loft for repairs.

Capt. Ted. Mitchell is in a fair way to afford the examining officers occular proof that he is not color-blind. Dr. Miller is already satisfied, and it only remains now that the local steamboat inspectors shall satisfy themselves, in order to secure for Capt. Mitchell a restoration of his license as a harbor pilot.

The steam-barge Nahant, now owned at Milwaukee, arrived here last evening with a cargo of coal.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday has the following concerning work at the ship-yards at that port: "At Mills & Co.'s yard the schooner Abbie L. Andrews, which was damaged by collision with the Grand Trunk Dock in St. Clair River, is being extensively repaired. She is having a new Jibboom, bowsprit, breast-hooks, planking, timber heads, and calking, which will cost about \$1,000. The International Bridge Company's tug M. F. Merick is in for re-Bridge Company's tug M. F. Merick is in for re-pairs to her deck, and the schooner James Cruch for calking. The Commercial Line propeller Russia came out this morning with two new wheels. At the Union Dry-Dock Company's yard the steam-burge Benton is being rebuilt and the old floating elevator Bridgewater, now

yard the steam-barge Benton is being rebuilt and the old floating elevator Bridgewater, now owned by Duncan, of Au Sable, is being rebuilt and converted into a lumber-barge at an expense of \$10,000, more or less. The schooner Pensaukee gent in for calking Saturday night and came-gott last evening. The propoller New York was frun in last night for repairs to ber stembaragings and came out this morning. The schooner Elizabeth Jones goes in to-day for calking. About helf a dozen tugs are in course of construction along the banks of the cannal, and at Notter's boatyard several canal-boats are being built, and other work done.

MINOR MISHAPS.

A few days since, as the steam-barge Indian was leaving Trenton for Oswego, drawing ten feet of water, she ran aground and had to be lightered off. The Indian caught fire while the work was in progress and hotes had to be cut through her deck and side before the itames could be extinguished, but this was done without very serious damage resulting.

The schooner Marv E. E. Packard ran into the scow South Haven at Ludwig's Pier, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, a day or two since. The South Haven lost her jibboom and headgear.

ANNOYING DETENTION.

Yesterday there was an example of how the gresent hav permits irresponsible persons to harass and put to loss those who invest capital in vessel-property. The tag W. T. Robb was lying at the Northern ready to sail, but was one man short. An apparent greenhorn, giving his name as Joe Dunbar, applied for a berth and asked the wages paid. He was told at the rate of \$15 a month, but as the Captain was ashore he was not then engaged. Some one, however, put him to work, and on the Captain's return he was found not to suit, and discharged. He refused to leave without a full month's pay, and, not receiving it, he at once went to the office of the Maritime Court and libeled the boat. A Bailiff was sent down to collect the amount, but did not produce his warrant, and the copy served was without a signature, so he was quietly put

for another cargo. Other Captains and owners might take a lesson.

THE NEW IRON PROPELLER LERICH.

The Lehigh was towed up from Wyandotte yesterday afternoon, and after receiving her spars at the dry-dock was taken back for completion. Her launch sind-simensions were noticed in the Free Press yesterday. It remains to say that in every essential particular she is built similar to the Boston. Her engine, however, is single, larger, but of the same style as those of the Boston. The main cylinder is 28x55 inches. The boat is twenty-five feet shorter than the Boston, but nincty tons lighter. Her load in fourteen-foot water is 2,600 tons. Her wheat capacity between 55,000 and 70,000 bushels. She is to be ready in ten days.—Detroit Free Press.

capacity between 65,000 and 70,000 busnets. She is to be ready in ten days.—Detroit Free Frees.

CIENCE IN SHIPBUILDING.

Capt. Jones, of the Boston, kindly gave the reporter of the Free Frees, before the boat left for her first load at Toledo, the loads she was figured to carry on certain drafts of water. These were held until returns could be received from Toledo of the actual measurements of her draft of water. They compare so closely with the theoretical draft made before the construction of the boat as to be worthy of notice. On the plan, twelve feet draft of water calls for 1,690 tons of freight; the actual draft was twelve feet two inches. The two inches difference is accounted for in the weight of the fore and att fenders, which were not allowed for in the computations. The Boston took out of Toledo in 13½ feet water which were not allowed for in the computations. The draft of water was almost exactly as computed by Mr. Kirby, the nautical engineer. On sixteen feet of water the Boston would carry 2,740 tons, equivalent to 91,300 busnels of wheat. She would carry 1,500 gross tons of iron ore through the Sault Canal at the present stage of water, which, all in all, makes the Boston the best carrier affoat.—Detroit Free Frees.

afloat.—Detroit Free Press.

In a recent issue we quoted from an exchange an account of the seizure of the tug Anna P. Dorr. at Erie, by Deputy United States Marshal Staples, under an admiraity writ of attachment and monition in favor of Capt. P. Brennan, of Buffalo, taken out in 1877, for sale of craft and division of proceeds among the owners. We understand that a quarter interest in her was sold under a mortgage at Erie on Wednesday for \$25. The Dorr has had rather a checkered career. She was built at Saginaw in 1870 by William Crosthwaite, and purchased some time afterwards by John Carse and William Christy, of Eric, and Capt. Patrick Brennan, of this city. Between three and four years ago a disagreement arose as to settlements, and Brennan took a crew from here to Erie for the purpose of seizing the Dorr. He haid in wait there about a week before a chance occurred, but at the end of that time the crew of the Dorr came ashore one night, and Brennan and his crew took possession and made for Fort Eric, Canada. On reaching there Capt. Brennan came over to this side and got the United States Marshai to seize her under a writ of attachment in his favor. The writ having been issued, he brought her to Buffalo and put her in the Ohio Basin, where she lay for a considerable time. Over a year ago she was purchased at Marshai's sale by Mr. L. B. Fortier, and given in charge to Capt. Burns, who ran her until about three weeks ago, when she ventured up to Erie with a tow, and was seized as already related. John Carse, it is said, held a mortgage over Brennan's interest, and under this mortgage the sale was made on Thursday. The Dorr, we understand, is now in Erie doing harbor work.—Buffalo Express.

The completion of the lighthouse at Leam-

GLEANINGS.

The completion of the lighthouse at Leamington will be pushed rapidly.
Capt. Maytham, of Buffalo, has purchased a quarter interest in the pug B. F. Bruce, the price paid being \$1,500.

The steamer Magnet has made her last trip of the season to Charlotte. She will lay up at Kingston.

The schooner Richardson left Kingston at 8 o'clock on Monday evening with 9,000 bushels of burley. She reached her destination, and had discharged cargo by 7 o'clock on the following morning. GLEANINGS.

Quite a stir was created at Kingston on Tuesday by a young chap calling himself Frank Sheppard, a sailor on the schooner Bangalore, calling a meeting of the Sailors' Union by handbills, and announcing that he had been appointed President. He failed, however, to produce satisfactory credentials, and came near bepointed President. He failed, however, to produce satisfactory credentials, and came near being roughly handled.

The Milwaukee Sentinei of yesterday says:
"Last night Officers Weber and Woods, of the South-Side force, placed fireman Connors, of the steam-barge Mary Jarecki, in custody on account of insanity. Connors is a temperate man, and the theory of his shipmates is that the heat of the furnace fires affected his brain. It required the assistance of several of the seamen to bring the unfortunate man to the station from the ore-dock of the Iron Company where the Jarecki is moored."

Several years ago Cant. Charles Marinnis

from the ore-dock of the Iron Company where the Jarceki is moored."

Several years ago Capt. Charles Maginnis purchased of the Western Transportation Company the propeller Plymouth, riving his notes in part payment. On account of the unprofitable-ness of the past season or two the Captain has not been able to meet his paper as it fell due, but he kept the interest cleared up. Yesterday when he presented himself to pay his last note of \$1,000, we are credibly informed, John Allen, Jr., President of the Company, informed him that he might consider the obligation canceled without further payment. This is a very considerate and generous act on the part of Mr. Allen.—Buffalo Courier, Wednesday.

The hull of the burned propelier Cleveland has been raised and towed to Bay City.

The Bay City Dry-Dock Company's dock is leaking and will not be in repair for nearly a month. The only dock now is Wheeler's.

The veteran sidewheel Young America now lies at Hamer's dock, near Aigonac, rolled over to the starboard and filled with water.

Capt. J. B. Hall, of Chicago, was in Detroit on Wednesday with a model of his new plan for building composit ships.

The propeller Winslow has some immense of the Calumet & Hecla Mine,—tour pleces weighing about fourteen tons each.

The new wheel of the propeller Atlantic works so well that she saved nearly an hour in the run Monday from Port Huron to Detroit, being only four hours and fifteen minutes.

Material for the new iron steamer for A. B. Goodrich is arriving at Wyandotte, and her keel is to be laid at once.

Detroit Free Press: "Some of the bridge-tend-core of 'the grow or to the decrease of the decrease of

Material for the new iron steamer for A. B. Goodrich is arriving at Wyandotte, and her keel is to be laid at once.

Detroit Free Press: "Some of the bridge-tenders of Chicago are too sleepy for that wide-awake town, and loud tooting in the early morning from the tags makes less impression than rousing kicks."

The new propeller Conemaugh is just completed at Bay City. She is just like the Lycoming. She loads salt at Bay City for Chicago and leaves Tuesday next.

The tug Sweepstakes broke her machinery while coming down St. Clair River on Wednesday.

while coming down St. Clair River on Wednesday.

The charge that the yacht Nellie Abar has recently carried more passengers than the law allows is to be investigated by the Government inspectors at Detroit.

The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad Company have contracted for the extension of their line of dock eighteen feet further toward the river at Detroit, and the construction of another large slip for the railroad ferry steamers. Cost, over \$10,000.

The schooner H. A. Kent was at last accounts aground near the black can buoy, in Maumee Bay, with a cargo of 45,890 bushels wheat.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES. COLLISION AT MILWAUKHE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—This afternoon the schooner James Garrett, in tow of the tug Dexter, ran into the Detroit & Milwaukee Line dock and carried away her bowsprit, a cathead, and headgear. She also punched a hole through the side of the freight shed.

SALE OF A SCHOONES.

The schooner Penokee has been sold by J. B. Merrill and the Porter estate to Edward Mitchell, of Oswego, for \$13,000 cash. She will be delivered upon arrival at Chicago.

The the John Gracery which bless and be accepted.

STILL REPAIRING.

The tug John Gregory, which blew out her cylinder-head, is still here repairing.

DRY-DOCK WORK.

On Saturday the propeller Depere will go into dry-dock for calking and to receive new brasses.

The barge J. H. Rutter is receiving a new foremast at this port.

RAISED AND IN PORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BAY CHY, Mich., Sept. 18.—Propeller Cleveland, burned on the 2th of July, has been raised and brought to this port. She will be repaired and go into the lumber trade in thirty days.

LAKE PORTS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Arrived—Schooners Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Arrived—Schooners Bolivia, T. P. Sheldon, L. Hanns, Golden Fleece, Ellen Spry, Donaidson, Michigan, E. A. Nichoison, N. Gardner, Onconta, Comanche, grain, Chiengo. son, N. Gardner, Onconta, Comanche, grain, Chicago.
Cleared—Schooners B. Jones, James Couch, Golden Fiecce, Chicago.
Charters—Schooner Halsted, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago; schooner Unconta, coal to Marquette, 80 cents; schooners Neilie Gardner, E. A. Nicholson, and Michigan, coal to Chicago, 50 cents.

Canal freights unchanged, at 5% cents on wheat and 5% cents on corn to New York, with a rebate of from 5 to 10 cents on each load; pine lumber at \$2.50 per 1,000 feet to Alloany and \$3.25 to New York; staves to New York at \$1.60 &1.65 per ton.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 18.—Up—New York, Pacific, Milwaukee, Annie Young, Russia, Fountain City; achooners David Wagstaff, C. P. Minch, Mary Copely, Lizzie A. Law, D. S. Austin,

Rodgers, Mears.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 18.—Arrived.—Propellers
Oscar Townsend, A. Smith. Marquette, ore;
Japan. Duluth: schooners E. Kelly, Brightie,
Exile, Marquette, ore.
Cleared-Propeilers Potomac, Roanoke, Chicago; schooners Kate Winslow. Milwaukee,
coal: Brightie. Watertown, Mont Blanc, Marquette: Delaware, Chicago, coal: George Sherman. L'Anse; A. C. Maxwell, Duluth, coal: G.
G. Houghton. Portage, coal;
J. P. Kitchen,
Escanaba, raliroad iron.
Charters—Schooners Haisted, coal, Ashtabula
to Chicago, \$1 free; Kate Winslow, coal, Black
River to Milwaukee, \$1 free.

PORT COLBORNE.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch 1: The Chicago Tribunt.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 18.—Passed down
—Schooner Polly M. Hogers, Chicago to Sacket's
Harbor, corn and wheat; W. I. Preston, Chicago
to Kingston, corn; propeller Ocean, Chicago to
Montreal, general cargo.

Up—Schooners Bangalore, Kingston to Chicago, salt; Glenifier, Kingston to Milwaukee, pigiron. BECANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib BSCANABA, Mich., Sept. 16.—Arrived rs Norman, W. L. Brown; schooners BSCANARA, W. L. Brown; sensor States Norman, W. L. Brown; sensor States, S. L. Watson.
Cleared—Propellers Egyptian, Havana, Forest City, Minnesota, W. L. Brown; sebooners Mineral State, John Wesley, Pelican, Clara Parker, Nassau, Ada Medors, Helens, David Stewart' J. C. Harrison, Fleetwing.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 16.—Cleared—Steambarge Northerner, propellers Columbia, Lawence with burge Hale, Lake Brie, Idaho, chooner City of Green Bay.

Arrived—Schooner Kilderhouse.

Wind south, light; weather fine.

Wind south, light; weather the.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MARQUETTE. Mich., Sept. 18.—Arrived.—Propellor Smith Moore, propellor Forter Chamberlain, schooners Martin, Shawnee, Senator, H. Folger, Prince Alfred.

Cleared.—Propeller Cormorant, schooners Wali, Leb Borg.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 16.—Passed up—
chooner L. C. Woodruff, Kingston to Chicago,

BRIE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIE. Pa., Sept. 16.—Entered — Propellers Prindiville, A. S. Brown; schooner Keepsake, lumber, Bay City.

Cledred—Propeller Alaska, merchandise, Chicago; propeller Swayne, coal, Duluth. STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
URGEON BAY, Wis., Sept. 18.—Departed via
Door—Schooners Glad Tidings, lumber and
k, Newsboy, ice, Chicago.
ind northwest, light; clear and cool.

DULUTH. Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
DULUTH. Minn., Sept. 16.—Arrived—Propellers Ontario and India.
Cleared—Propellers Arctic and J. R. Whiting; schooner Guiding Star.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu MILWAUKER, Sept. 16.—Arrived—Stea C. J. Kershaw, schooners Porter and Sav KINGSTON. KINGSTON.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribu
KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 18.—Arrived—S
Muir, from Chicago, coro.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribu
SOUTHAMPTON, Ont., Sept. 16.—Sailed—
er Dufferin, for Chicago, ties.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVAIS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.

Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.

Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.

Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.

Prop W. L. Worthington, Cleveland, sundrie

Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck, sundries.

Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.

Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.

Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.

Prop Nahant, Ashtabula, coal.

Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.

Prop Dempest, White Lake, lumber.

Prop Dames Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.

Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.

Schr M. L. Higgie, Escanaba, iron ore.

Schr Emelline, Ludington, lumber.

Schr Miliam Jones, Cedar River, iumber.

Schr William Jones, Cedar River, iumber.

Schr William Sturges, Ludington, lumber.

Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's Pier, lumber.

Schr Jennie Muilen, Cheboygas, lumber.

Schr Jennie Muilen, Cheboygas, lumber.

Schr Cedlia, Manistee, lumber.

Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, lumber.

Schr Charles Luling, Sturgeon Bay, ice.

Schr Lanles Luling, Sturgeon Bay, ice.

Schr Cyck State, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Lanles Luling, Sturgeon Bay, ice.

Schr Lanles Luling, Sturgeon, i

Schr Cuba, Manistee, humber.
Schr Beile Mitcheil, Buffalo. coal.

ACTUAL SAILLINGS.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Ludington.
Schr Hungarian, Cedar River.
Schr C. North, Muskegon.
Schr Peoria, Grand Haven.
Schr Montpelier, Muskegon.
Schr Bvaline, Ludington.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's Pier.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Muskegon.
Schr J. Doak, St. Joseph.
Schr Naiad, Oconto.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon.
Schr R. Campbell, Muskegon.
Schr R. Campbell, Muskegon.
Schr R. Campbell, Muskegon.
Schr America. Sturgeon BaySchr M. Grob, Muskegon.
Schr America. Sturgeon BaySchr M. Grob, Muskegon.
Schr M. Grob, Muskegon.
Schr Wyrtle, Muskegon.
Stmr Sheboygan, Maulitowoc, Sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Mary Grob, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Grob, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Grob, South Haven, sundries.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, sundries.
Schr Milliam Jones, Cedar River, sundries.
Schr M. Fillinore, & fingston, 18,400 bu corn.
Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, 46,600 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Lowell, Cleveland, 10,000 bu corn and sundries.

Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 16,600 bu wheat and sundries.
Schr Annie M. Peterson, Buffalo, 43,000 bu corn.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 40,000 bu wheat,
900 bris flour, and sundries.

Memphis Acalanche.

Eddie, the son of a prominent merchant in a neighboring town to Grenada, is only two months on his way to his shi year. His father says Eddie has been a "indies' man" ever since he was 2 years of age. But it was only a few weeks ago that he succeeded in finding his Psyche, who so ruthlesly plunged the love-poisoned dart into his young soul that the simple name Mildred was metamorphosed into the tenderer name "sweetheart." The village school closed, and before Psyche left for her country nome she broke the secret and her lover's heart by telling him that she loved his brother better than she did him. When the father came home Eddie buttonholed him and sobbed out: "Papa, papa, Eldred said she won't have me." "Oh, son, she was only joking." "N-n-o, sir, she wasn't, cause she told me three times." There being "no balm in Gliend" for his incerated heart, he decided "to take up arms against a soa of troubies " and with a curtain cord cnd them. Having securely fastened the loose end of the green cord around his neck, he lumped out of the parior window, a distance of four or five feet from the ground. Fortunstely the cord broke and left no marks of suicide, save a blood ring around his neck. "So Young and Yet So Unhappy,"

THE COURTS.

BANKRUPTCY. Another Delay in the Stauber-Mc-

Judge Moran Orders the Release of Daniel O'Neill.

Grath Case.

A Nice Point in the Election Law-Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

THE STAUBER-M'GRATH CONTEST. THE STAUBER-M'GRATH CONTEST.
The arguments on the petition to file an information in the mature of a quo warranto in the Stauber-McGrath Aldermanic contest were to come up yesterday morning before Judge Moran, but they had a very lame conclusion. Stauber and his attorney, Mr. Prendergast, were out in full force, but neither McGrath nor his legal adviser, Mr. Dunne, put in an appearance. Mr. Prendergast read the petition and several affidavits, to the effect that frauds had been committed at the election in Stauber's ward, particularly in the Seventh Precinct, so that McGrath appeared to have been elected, whereas in fact if the returns had been properly made it would be found he had been defeated. it would be found he had been defeated.

The Judge then inquired if there was any one present representing McGrath.

At this a modest young man arose and youchsafed the information that Mr. Dunne,

oughsared the information that Mr. Danne, he had appeared on a previous occasion for leGrath, was then dancing attendance on the riminal Court, and furthermore that he did not onsider he was any longer McGrath's attorney, he modest young man seemed to be consider-ble doubt as to what Dunne did think on the natter, and could not tell why he was not in oust.

and suggested the arguments should be pos-poned until Monday, and another notice give deGrath. There was also a legal difficulty as a when the summons was returnable in vacation

night.

The Judge thought the petition showed a sufficient ground for allowing the information to be filed, but he wanted the defendant apprised of the proceedings, and finally the matter was laid over to this morning, when Mr. Dunne is expected to be in court and tell whether he is McGrath's attorney or not.

O'NEILL RELEASED. The O'Neill babeas corpus case was resumed before Judge Moran at 2 o'clock yesterday after before Judge Moran at 20'clock yesterday after-noon, the defense calling Mrs. Ellen Doyie, daughter of Mrs. Reidy.

Dan O'Brien, cousin of Dan O'Neili, swore that he kept his revolver in the caboose of the freight train, upon which he was brakeman, on the Rock Island Road. On the day of the Me-Mahon murder he and his revolver were in Rock

island.

Martin Beldy, a boy of 10 years, testified to assisting in hiding O'Neill's coat and hat on the Monday night preceding the murder, when the prisoner went to bed early, being exceedingly

Monday night preceding the murder, when the prisoner went to bed early, being exceedingly drunk.

Dan O'Neill, the man accused of the murder, then told a very straightforward story, repeating the testimony he gave before the Coroner's jury. He swore that he never owned a revolver and had never fired one, and that he was not insane at the Harrison Street Station, but he became excited under the bad treatment he had received there in order to force a confession out of him. The prisoner was at the funeral of John McMahon and he had at no time tried to hide himself or run away from the officers. He could not confess to the murder if he lived minety-nine years, as he was innocent.

The case was submitted to the Court without argument. Judge Moran said that he allowed broad latitude in this case, not so much for his own information, but because of the peculiarity of the crime and in justice to the prisoner charged with the murder. The Court reviewed the testimony. The identification of the prisoner if it were, no jury would convict upon this simple testimony. Recognition came not by reason, but came to a person like a flash—like a photograph left upon the memory. Mrs. McMahon knew this man by sight, and in the terrible moment she would certainly have been positive in her identity if this had been the man. The description she gave of the murderer would fit 5,000 men in Chicago. Upon the testimony of this poor lady alone the case hung, and he asked if any man could convict upon it. He also reviewed the testimony of Wilson. He said that it was not for the Court to discharge because there was not sufficient evidence to convict. But there was absolutely no evidence to convict. because there was not sufficient evidence to convict. But there was absolutely no evidence to connect O'Neill with the murder, and the evidence for the defense was intelligent and conclusive, and tallied except in some small and minor points. If O'Neill was a murderer, he was an exceedingly cunning and cool one, and knew how to plan. It was not the duty of the Court to hold where the man was proven wholly innocent. It was not for the public interest to hold this man longer, but it was for the public interest that the real murderer should be caught. The prisoner was discharged, and all present proclaimed it a righteous judgment.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The old Fifth Precinct of the Sixth Ward election case, wherein James Ryan is charged with having, as one of the judges of election, illegally refused to take the votes of citizens desiring to cast them, came up before Judge Rogers yesterday, when defendant's counsel moved to quash the indictment on the ground that one of the judges alone could not be held under the statute. It will be remembered that in the Aprilelection, 1879, the defendant took a number of ballots given him to put in the ballot-box by Socialistic voters, and tore them up openly. And now the defendant's counsel urges that the three judges of election must act as a Board to accomplish anything, and that one judge by himself cannot be held responsible for official action as such unless it is sanctioned by the other two, or at any rate by a majority of the Board. The Court rather inclined towards this view at first, but after hearing the Assistant State's-Attorney's argument, in which he showed that the law read "any judge of election," etc., and clearly defined their individual responsibility, he decided to take the matter under advisement, at the same time remarking that the question with the coming elections. ELECTION FRAUDS.

THE CRIMINAL COURT. When Criminal Court Clerk Jack Stephens finds that his record clerk, Jim Doyle, who is one of the most infallible of officials, has really made a mistake, he gioats over it for a day or two, findthe most infallible of officials, has really made a mistake, he gloats over it for a day or two, finding nhore pleasure in the discovery of the clerical space than in anything else, short perhaps of throwing back at his Democratic friends the "Have you heard from Maine?" with which they have been torturing him of late, Yesterday afternoon Clerk Doyle made a little error of judgment which was so laughable in its results as to merit a record. The case on trial was that of Frank Etterwing, Charles Ladendorf, and Fred Hight, charged with the highway robbery of an old German named Charles Yunker on Noble street last June. Not being able to speak anything but German, Yunker was supplied with an interpreter, who turned his excited guttural utterances into smooth-sailing English. After he got through his wife, Mrs. Yunker, was placed upon the stand, and Mr. Doyle respectfully requested the interpreter to continue in office. The first question put to the witness was duly translated and propounded to ber in German. The old lady turned scarlet and glared upon the interpreter, who repeated his question in the Teutonic tongue. She then arose in her chair and indignantly asked, "What do you mane at all? Do you you mane to insuit me? Do you take me for a Deutscher, you ould fool?" Of course explanations were made showing that her husband not being able to speak anything but German, it was reasonable to suppose that she was of the same nationality, but it was some little time before she could be cersuaded to rive her evidence. Before she did so, too, she looked around the court-room and remarked, "If there's anybody wants to know phwhat I am, I'm an Oirish woman," and when the people laughed at this she declared she would not say "sorga a word" until they had done "makin fun av her." Finally peace was restored, and she proceeded with her testimony without interruption. The prisoner Hight was found not guilty, but the other two were convicted.

P. E. Baker pleaded guilty to receiving stolen rooks and was sent to the County Jail ricted.

P. E. Baker pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods and was sent to the County Jail for thirty days.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard fourteen cases, returning six true bills, four no bills, and passing four, all the cases being of the ordinary character. The session was a very short one,

DIVORCES. Hedmidge Vachon filed a bill yesterday against George Vachon, asking for a divorce on the ground of crueity.

Margaret Culien also wants a divorce because her husband, Paul Culien, most unjustifiably deserted her in 1875. her husband, Paul Cullen, most unjustifiably deserted her in 1875.

A bill was filed by Caroline Traves against her husband, John Traves, asking for a separate maintenance. She says she was married to him in 1853, and has lived with him ever since up to about six weeks ago, when he deserted her. During the last three years, she charges, he has repeatedly been guilty of beating and kicking her, and finally left her without any support. They live at 661 West Twenty-second street, which he owns, as also a lot on Himman street, and considerable other property. He is a contractor for French & Wells, making railroad cars, and earns from \$15 to \$50 a day,

Final hearings and creditors' meetings will be held Oct. 27 before Register Hibbard in the following cases: John McArthur, Fritz Frantzen, O. G. Bryant, J. E. Hayes and F. L. Hosmer, D. H. Crane, E. R. Loring, J. F. Greenleaf, Jacob Singer, W. C. Hunt, W. H. Lane, and Nathan W. Buffinton. Buffitton.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of George A. Chambers yesterday.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Finothy J. Darcy.

STATE COURTS.

The Chicago Carpet Company began a suit nattachment against R. J. Horan, claiming

Charles M. Brennan brought suit to recover \$3,050 of John Molyneaux.

Arthur G. Otis, Receiver, filed a bill against Nelson H. Morrill, Kate G. Merrill, O. A. Bogue (assignee), E. A. Cummings, Kate V. Chapman, and Walter S. Baboock trustee), to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,532 on Lots 11 and 14. in Block 13, in the original Town of Hinsdale, and Lots 48 and 40, Block 23, in the Subdivision of East Hinsdale, known as Western Springs.

John Christian Johnson filed a petition for haboas corpus to get possession of his 14-year-

THE CALL. JUDGE GARY-26, 27, 31, 33, 39, 40, 43 to 54, 56, 57, 58, 60 to 71 and 78 and 74, all inclusive. No. 3, oc. 60 to 71 and 73 and 74, all inclusive. No. 3, Singer vs. Davis, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call

-2.498, 2,502, 2,506, 2,524, 2,528, 2,536, 2,550, 2,556. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—II, 12, 13, 14. No. 3, French vs. Cook, on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.

JUDGMENTS. Superior Court-Jude Smith-Susan A. Bachelor vs. Harvey S. Wheeler; verdict, \$791.46, and motion for new trial.—A. P. Fuller et al. vs. Alonzo D. Foster, \$48.34.—Thomos Gonske vs. John Reich; verdict, \$250, and motion for new trial.—Bella Callahan vs. Henry A. Cook; verdict, \$83.20.

A delightful shave is possible only with the cuticura Shaving Soap.

EDUCATIONAL. Dr. L. Sauveur's School of Languages. 1334 Michigan-av.

YALE SCHOOL,

DANCING ACADEMIES WILL OPEN SEPT. 25.

MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S Schools for Dancing. West Side—Natatorium for and 506 West Madi-South Side—128 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indian WILL OPEN SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

Huron-st. School

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY go, or to Col. THEO, HYATT, President

Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College. Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civi and Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, with English, French, and German, Political Economy, listory, etc. For particulars ad-dress PhOF. GEORGE J. BRUSH, Executive Officer, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. CUTHBERT'S BOARDING and for Young Ladles. 18th Annual Session will open Monday, Sept.13. Full sorps of efficient teachers. Special advantages in Music. For catalogues address MRS. BUGNIA CUTHBERT, Sixteenth and Pinu-sts.. St. Louis. WADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
5 West Forty-shith-st, New York, reopens Sept. 27.
Hoarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures: languages spoken within six months. Drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for grad-

BISHOP COURT, one block east of Union Park Next School Year will begin Sept. 6, 1880.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE Morgan Park, near Chicago. Fall Term, September 7. For Catalogues, address G. THAYER, Pres't, Morgan Park, Ill., or 77 Madison-st., Chicago. MISS DE BRUYN KOPS AND MISS KEITH formerly Mile. N. d'Oremieux and Miss Keith). 77 Madison-av., have removed to 37 East Thirty-ninth-st., and will reopen their French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies Sept. 30.

PREEHOLD INSTITUTE, Freehold, N. J.
Boys thoroughly prepared for the best Colleges and
for Business. REV. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal. The Rev. and Mrs. Supplie's School for Young Ladies, 1715 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. opens Sept. 22. \$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUTTION, EPIS

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

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nsas & Colorado Ex.
nsas City & Texas Fast Line.
or. Sonday Passenger.

Chience, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, lepok, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticat Offices, 56 Chark-sts, Sherman House, Palmer House Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

Michigan Central Railroat. epot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st Tuket Office, St Clark-st., southeast corner of Ra-tolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer Hous-

Mail (via Main and Air Line).... 7,6
New York & Boston Ex. (daily)... 9,1
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